"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, moderate temperature today and Friday; gentle southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,880. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

AUSTRIANS GAIN ANOTHER APPROACH TO VENETIAN PLAIN

Storm Asolone, Guarding San Lorenzo Valley, Taking Over 2,000 Prisoners.

BATTLE RAGES ALL DAY

Rome Admits Loss of Mountain —Italian Attacks Break Down Near Monte Solarole.

FOE ASSAILS PIAVE LINES

Forces a Crossing of the Sile, But Is Driven Back to the River's Edge.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 19.—(Associated Press.)—Extremely heavy fighting has again developed both in the northern mountain region and along the lower Piave.

In the mountain region the enemy concentrated his whole pressure on the heights commanding the Pass of San Lorenzo, leading down to the plain and Bassano. He was repeatedly repulsed, but with heavy reinforcements succeeded in making some progress to the summit of one of the heights east of the Brenta River, and the Italian line was correspondingly retired.

The fighting was desperate, as both sides feel the importance of controlling this vital link leading to the plain.

The enemy has made five separate attempts to cross the Sile or Old Piave. His main effort was about three miles above the mouth of the river, where pontoons and a bridge were used. The first party succeeded in getting across, but after a series of furious attacks was driven back to the water's edge, where it still held. Four other simultaneous attempts in the same region were repulsed in the main, but fighting continues, according to the latest reports received.

BERLIN, Dec. 19, (via London.)—Austro-German forces yesterday stormed the Italian positions on Monte Asolone (east of the Brenta), near Monte (Grappa) and the adjoining heights, according to the official statement issued this afternoon by the German Staff. More than 2,000 soldiers were captured.

The text of the afternoon bulletin follows:

Throughout the day there was a violent artillery duel between the Brenta and Piave Rivers. After heavy artillery preparation Austro-Hungarian troops stormed Monte Asolone and the Italian positions adjoining, to the northwest and northeast. They took prisoner forty-eight officers and more than 2,000 men.

The Italians attacked east of Monte Solarolo broke down.

ROME, Dec. 19.—Austro-German forces on the Italian mountain front made a determined effort yesterday to advance on the line between Col Caprile and Monte Pertica. The War Office announced today that only in the Monte Asolone zone did the enemy gain ground and maintained it. The sanguinary fighting that resulted from this enemy effort lasted all day.

FRENCH IMPROVE POSITIONS.

Deeper Italians' Trenches and Occupy Observation Points.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN ITALY, Dec. 17, (Delayed,) [Associated Press.]—There is growing confidence in the strength of the allied forces to hold back the Austro-Germans from breaking through into the plains. The snow, which, after falling last week only in sufficient quantities to make the frontal positions plainly visible, but not enough to obstruct the enemy's progress, has now begun again, and apparently in earnest. Although the Austrians have had the Col della Beretta for three days, every desperate effort to advance has been frustrated.

A marked strengthening of the French positions since they took up their front has been noted, principally by greatly reduced casualties. The attacks have not ceased, nor lessened in violence, but the crack French troops have altered and deepened their trenches, making themselves more secure against the enemy, and are taking up positions that give them controlling observation advantages, such as the Austrians have elsewhere, which enable them to outflank any Austrian attack on the Upper Piave.

U. S. WIRELESS CHAIN COMPLETED TO CAVITE

Admiral Knight Announces Fact in Christmas Greeting to Secretary Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary Daniels was agreeably surprised this morning by the receipt from Admiral Knight, Commanding the Asiatic Fleet, of a radio message which announced the successful completion of the chain of high power stations whose construction was authorized by the act of Aug. 22, 1912.

The stations comprising this chain are Arlington, Darien, San Diego, Pearl Harbor, and Cavite. Darien was completed about two years ago, San Diego in March of this year, and Pearl Harbor in October; and while it was known that the acceptance test of the Cavite station was under way, the Secretary was quite unprepared for the following message from Admiral Knight:

"The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet in the first radio message from Cavite to Washington presents his compliments to the Secretary of the Navy and wishes him to accept the very cordial Christmas and New Year's greeting of the officers and men of the Asiatic Fleet and station."

To which Secretary Daniels replied:

"I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the Christmas greeting of the officers and men of your command transmitted in the first radio message from Cavite to Washington, and congratulate you and those intimately associated with the completion of the last link in our chain of high-power radio stations upon the success achieved, which meets every expectation and places you in such direct communication with the department."

"BUSY MEN and Women will appreciate this suggestion——" See top of page 4.—Adv't.

EL GRAVITO, First Spanish Magazine, Concerns us, Interests Us. 1265 B'way, 34th.

DIAMOND PLATINUM BAR PINS, Wonderful values. H. S. Kennedy, 175 Broadway, Cor. Lan.

ST. GRATIEN, First Spanish Magazine, Concerns us, Interests Us. 1265 B'way, 34th.

Berlin Gets Loot Stolen by Turks From Church of the Holy Sepulchre

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—An official dispatch received here today from France says that the Turks, before surrendering Jerusalem to the British, brutally mistreated Christian priests, carried off the famous treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, valued at millions of dollars, and sent to Berlin the church's celebrated ostensory of brilliants.

Mgr. Camassel, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, is said to have been deposed from his office and Father Piccardo, an Italian priest, to have died from the effects of Turkish brutalities.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre had remained unmolested heretofore during all the centuries of Moslem occupation of Jerusalem.

The same dispatch told of indignation among Mussulmans of Asia Minor over the action of a German General in establishing staff headquarters in the Great Mosque of the City of Aleppo, near the Syrian border.

The Holy Treasure is supposed to consist of two parts: that which is of intrinsic value, from the silver fence erected by Constantine to inclose the grave of Adam, to the precious gifts brought by pilgrims, and that which is venerated as "true relics" from the "Stone of Unction" on which the body of Jesus is said to have lain when it was annointed by Nicodemus, to pieces and nails of the cross.

DISMISS TEACHERS AFTER HOT DEBATE

Barondess Calls Board's Action "Lynching on Unsupported Charges."

COLUMBIA PLEA IGNORED

Three Found Guilty of "Undermining Good Citizenship."

After four hours of bitter debate on the floor of the Board of Education, in the course of which the trial of the three De Witt Clinton High School teachers was called "a lynching on unsupported charges," the Board yesterday sustained the High School Committee's verdict of guilty against Samuel Schmalhausen, Thomas Mufson, and A. Henry Schneer, and dismissed them from the service. The men were found guilty of "holding views subversive of discipline and of undermining good citizenship."

It takes twenty-four votes to dismiss a teacher, and twenty-five were mustered against Schmalhausen, twenty-six against Mufson, and thirty against Schneer. The teachers were defended by Thomas W. Churchill, Dr. Ira S. Wile, I. Montefiore Levy, John Martin, and Joseph Barondess. Those who urged the dismissal were Chairman John Whalen of the High School Committee, Professor Franklin H. Giddings, Arthur S. Somers, and General George W. Wingate.

Decision on the three cases was made despite the request for delay made by eleven instructors in Columbia University and other institutions, including John Dewey, James Harvey Robinson, David Snedden, Carlton H. Hayes, W. P. Montague, Thomas Reed Powell, H. A. Overstreet, W. T. Bush, N. P. Mead, M. R. Cohen, A. J. Goldfarb, and J. P. Turner.

Mr. Whalen's report to the board was to the effect that the charges against the teachers had been proved at the trial. Mr. Churchill, in behalf of the teachers, said he was convinced of the sincerity of each of them in relation to the carrying on of the war, the Liberty Loan, and other matters on which they were questioned.

Attack on Chairman Whalen.

Mr. Churchill alleged that the motive for the "inquisition" of the teachers at the De Witt Clinton High School could be found in the resolution passed by 105 teachers at that school criticising Chairman Whalen as "autocratic" for his calling the teachers to account after they had protested against the longer school day. This motive was denied by Mr. Somers and the other speakers who favored dismissal.

Mr. Churchill read from the testimony taken at the trial in which Ellen E. Garrigues, head of the English department, quoted Principal F. H. J. Paul of the school as saying, "Now I've got him," when he read a paper written by a pupil in Schmalhausen's class attacking President Wilson.

"Why, gentlemen, it was the most pitiable travesty on a trial that I have ever witnessed in my long career," declared Mr. Churchill. "In the name of God, would you send a dog to his doom on such testimony as that? The foundation of the charges against the teachers was lese-majesté against Mr. Whalen. And the people who brought the charges are the kind who would teach patriotism to all the world. That's the patriotism of Prussia."

Professor Giddings, as well as the other speakers, including Chairman Willcox, said there was no charge of disloyalty against the teachers. In the case of Schmalhausen, he said, his penciled marginal notes on the letter written by the boy attacking the President showed "not the slightest reaction indicating outraged honor, tending to show that the Government had been assailed in a critical time." Mr. Levy disagreed with this assertion, and read the teacher's comments, some of which were recorded as "exaggerated, excessive emotionalism," "irrational," "not sane."

Objects to Schneer's Poetry.

Schneer was attacked by Mr. Giddings for a bibliography of literature he wrote, copies of which were sold in the school book store. Under each book Schneer wrote a line of poetry, and some of these lines aroused the ire of the professor. Dr. Wile, in defense of Schneer, asserted that the bibliography was placed on sale with the approval of the school authorities, and that the entire Faculty of the school might well be brought up on similar charges.

Because Mufson at the trial refused to answer certain questions concerning the Government and the war, Professor Giddings said he would vote against him as he would vote "for the discharge of any man capable of such mulish conduct."

Mr. Barondess objected to cutting short the discussion when Mr. Whalen wanted to limit it to about an hour. "Of course you would object," snapped Mr. Whalen.

"Yes, I do object, because I am opposed to railroading any person, unless

Continued on Page Eleven.

STATE OF SIEGE IN PETROGRAD NOW

Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies Act to End Anarchy.

COSSACKS OCCUPY ROSTOV

Kaledine Proposes End of Civil Strife with Recognition of Don Region's Independence.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 19.—The Executive Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has proclaimed a state of siege in Petrograd in an effort to repress disorders due to the looting of wine cellars and shops.

A Government of Commissioners for the Caucasus has been formed at Tiflis. E. P. Gegeohkari of Kutais, leader of the Social Democrats in the Duma, has been chosen President of the Commissioners.

The Commissioner of Justice is preparing a decree re-instituting the death penalty for "enemies of the nation."

Foreign Minister Trotzky has issued a decree stating that all Consuls abroad are to be elected by the Russian colonies in the cities in which they reside, but that the Ambassadors shall be named by the Government at the Smolny Institute. The decree says that M. Nabokoff, Ambassador in London, and M. Krupensky, Ambassador at Tokio, must appear before the Criminal Court to answer to the charge of spreading false information regarding the armistice, or that otherwise their lands will be confiscated.

M. Trotzky in a speech delivered today laid the responsibility for the suicide of General Skalons, former Governor of Warsaw, and for the death of General Dukhonin, on the shoulders of the Allies and advisers of the Imperial Governments, who forced these men "to take the mad step of trying to prevent negotiations with the Germans regarding the armistice."

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Post says that the Cossacks finally occupied Rostov on Monday. The infantry joined the Cossacks, the rearguards surrendering.

General Kaledine, hetman of the Cossacks, has proposed to the Bolshevist Government that civil strife cease, stipulating the independence of the Don territory and nonintervention by the Maximalists.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that a decree has been issued turning over the entire administration of the fleets to central committees.

EMBARRASSED OVER RUSSIA.

Central Empires Are Feeling Pressure from Home Radicals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A radio message from Lyons, France, which came to the Committee on Public Information today, quotes the following from a Zurich dispatch to a French news agency:

"The Central Empires are beginning to experience a good deal of embarrassment over their negotiations with the Maximalists. In the Commission of the Budget in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies Ursal, the agrarian Czech Deputy, presented a resolution demanding the partition of the landed property among the peasants. To uphold his demand Ursal said:

"'Since Austria-Hungary and Germany have recognized the Maximalists and fraternized with them, it goes without saying that the former will adopt the principles of communism, which form the basis of the Maximalists' reforms.'"

Private advices have been received from Russia by Government officials urging that the American railway mission be not withdrawn, because the fulfillment of the United States' pledge to aid in improving Russian railroads was one way to maintain cordial relations with the people of that country. Officials here said they did not know what evoked the cablegrams, as withdrawal of the engineers was not contemplated.

OUR BULLETS PIERCE THE GERMAN ARMOR

Even Projectiles from American Pistol Penetrate Breastplate Used by the Enemy.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 19 (Associated Press.)—The German soldier's armor will not withstand the hard-hitting American's bullet, it has been shown.

A heavy breastplate removed from a German prisoner for a test was chewed to pieces by machine-gun fire after a rifle bullet fired at a good range had torn a hole in the armor as big as a silver dollar.

Even the bullets from a pistol did the work it was expected they would in this respect.

REMOVAL SALE—PERIOD FURNITURE. Entire stock of Grand Rapids Furniture must be sold, regardless of cost. Rich, 113 and 117 W. 23d St.—Adv.

Christmas Presents—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry. Credit to reliable people. American Watch & Diamond Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Phone Cort. 1997. Open Monday Nights.

SUGAR FAMINE DUE TO CAR SHORTAGE, BABST ASSERTS

Denying Spreckels's Charges, He Says Special Brands Are Sold at a Loss.

SUPPLY OFFERED TO RIVAL

25,000 Tons Were Ready When He Feared Closing of Plant, Witness Asserts.

HOOVER TO TESTIFY TODAY

Senator Reed Yields to Demands of Colleagues That Coal Inquiry Start Immediately.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, continuing his testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee today, made further denials of the charges of Claus A. Spreckels. Mr. Spreckels, who is President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, had asserted that the International Sugar Committee of the Food Administration was a "mere adjunct of the Sugar Trust," and that the sugar shortage was due to the Food Administration's embargo on importation of the raw product.

Mr. Babst characterised Mr. Spreckels's allegations as "small talk." Car shortage, and not attempts by refiners to manipulate prices, caused the sugar famine, he declared. In denial of the charge that George M. Rolph, general manager of the California-Hawaiian Company and director of the Food Administration's sugar division, refused to release supplies from his refinery to be sent East at a time when Mr. Spreckels was in danger of being forced to close his plant, Mr. Babst testified that Mr. Rolph and another refiner had offered to let Mr. Spreckels have 25,000 tons at the basic price set for Cuban sugar by the International Committee.

The witness corroborated the assertion that he met with a committee of Louisiana planters and Food Administration representatives in Washington last October when the price to be paid the planters was to be fixed. But, he said, he withdrew from the conference before prices were discussed. A committee of planters called at his hotel later, and he bought 26,000 short tons of raw sugar and agreed to purchase up to an aggregate of 100,000 tons at 6.85 cents a pound, the price the committee had set.

May Call Hoover Today.

The Investigating Committee hopes to be able to call Food Administrator Hoover and Mr. Rolph to the stand tomorrow, and to end the sugar inquiry by night in order to start the coal investigation ordered by the Senate. A demand that Senator Reed, Chairman of the committee, drop the sugar inquiry long enough to find out whether anything can be done to relieve the coal famine was first voiced by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who said that yesterday's and today's sessions had produced no new facts bearing on the sugar situation. Senator Kenyon's view was concurred in by Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, Jones of New Mexico, and Vardaman of Mississippi, the other members of the committee.

Senator Reed objected to changing the course of the inquiry at this time, but so insistent were his fellow committee members that he tentatively agreed to open the coal investigation this week by questioning Clifford Thorne of Iowa. Mr. Thorne is to tell about transportation conditions affecting the distribution of coal.

Spreckels's Charges Denied.

Mr. Spreckels's testimony today dealt largely with the fixing of the price of the Louisiana crop and its relation to beet sugar when the sugar shortage became acute. There was a resumption of yesterday's bickering between Senator Reed and Mr. Babst, with the difference that Mr. Babst today was able to put into the record definite denials of some of the Spreckels testimony.

Mr. Spreckels told the committee that after the price of 8.15 cents a pound was set by the Food Administration as the figure at which cane granulated sugar should be sold in Eastern markets, the American Sugar Refining Company began pushing special brands for which higher prices could be charged.

Senator Reed gave Mr. Babst the opportunity to go into this subject by asking him how much sugar the American Company has sold since Oct. 1, under the brand "Domino."

"I am unable to state exactly," said Mr. Babst, "but as our sales of Crystal Domino cube sugar amount to one two-hundredth part of our total yearly business, I estimate that since Oct. 1 we have sold 250 tons. That figure is obtained by applying the percentage I have just mentioned to the total sales since Oct. 1, which amount to 51,812 tons."

"At what price did you sell Crystal Domino tablets?" asked Senator Reed.

"We add 3 cents a pound to the basic price of granulated sugar, which is 8.15 cents, making our price for Crystal Domino 11.15 cents a pound."

"Do you say you haven't added more than that 3 cents since Oct. 1?"

"We haven't on that brand; we have put out another special brand, however; I think that is what you are getting at," answered Mr. Babst.

Reed Nettles Witness.

"Then you state that the highest price you have charged for your special brand of sugar since Oct. 1 is 11.15

Continued on Page Two.

NAVY HAS MET EVERY DEMAND IN WAR AND TREBLED IN SIZE, SAYS DANIELS; GUNMAKERS TELL OF ARMY REBUFFS

ORDNANCE BUREAU BLAMED

Arms Manufacturers Say Officials Damped Their Enthusiasm.

PRODUCTION LONG DELAYED

"Not Interested" in Machine Gun Ready for Market, and Had to Change Rifles.

NOW JUSTIFY THE WAITING

Superior Weapons Being Turned Out Rapidly, Senate Committee Is Told.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Voluntary offers by machine gun and rifle manufacturers to rush their factories at top speed to equip the American Army, before the United States went into the war against Germany, were rebuffed by the War Department, according to evidence given today before the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate.

As long ago as Feb. 3 last, when the United States broke off relations with Germany, so Louis E. Stoddard, President of the Marlin-Rockwell Company, testified, he urged General Crozier and others of the Ordnance Department to allow him to make machine guns for the army. But the ordnance officials, he said, went into prolonged parleys over types of guns and made changes in design that put back the work of making guns six months.

While Admiral Earle, Chief Ordnance Officer of the Navy, told Mr. Stoddard, at an interview in Washington on Feb. 3, to go ahead and make all the guns his plant could turn out, the War Department, Mr. Stoddard said, refused to listen to him. If the War Department had accepted in February his offer and those of other manufacturers of guns, Mr. Stoddard said, there would now be machine guns of American make in France for the American troops, instead of the Government being forced to rely on France and Great Britain.

Delay Over Enfield Rifle.

More delay occurred in adopting the modified type of Enfield rifle by the War Department, according to Henry S. Kimball, Vice President of the Remington Arms Company. Although his firm offered the Government the entire output of its factory immediately after the United States declared war against Germany, the plant was not taken over by the Government until July. Similar delay applied to the plants of other manufacturers who were eager to rush their factories in the making of munitions for the American Army.

The modified type of Enfield rifle, adapted from the British model, was changed seventeen times by War Department officials, occupying from February until the end of June, before the department finally allowed the manufacturers to know what character of gun would be required. In the meantime, some of the manufacturers went ahead making rifles on their own responsibility, with no assurance that eventually they would be accepted by the Government.

Delay in marking cartridges also was caused, according to witnesses, through the Government's indecision as to the type of rifle. The Government already had decided to make the Springfield rifle the one for general use in the army, but was faced with the necessity of using the Enfield until enough Springfields could be turned out.

New Speeding Manufacture.

The manufacturers agreed that production of rifles and machine guns of the finest type now was proceeding rapidly. Orders for rifles placed several months after war was declared, they said, were far ahead of contracted deliveries, without yet reaching maximum factory capacity. Virtually all of the contracts for rifles, machine guns, and cartridges, they testified, were on the "cost plus" a per cent. of profit basis, with machinery in their plants owned by the Government.

The committee virtually concluded its inquiry into the ordnance situation. One more arms manufacturer will be heard tomorrow and then the committee plans to open a new branch of its investigation, probably in the afternoon, by questioning Quartermaster General Sharpe regarding shortage and production delays in clothing and other equipment, and construction and location of the national army cantonments.

Chairman Chamberlain today promised a searching inquiry into the Quartermaster General's Department, of which Major General Goethals will soon take charge.

Mr. Stoddard informed the committee that the Government had delayed until ten days ago in placing orders with his firm for aircraft, although he had offered to make them last Spring. He started making them on Aug. 27, but without any contract from the Government. He knew they would be wanted, he said, and ran the chance of the Government taking them.

Telling of his offer last February to

Continued on Page Two.

DEWEY'S, 31 Nassau St., Between Fulton and Ann Sts. Lunch 11 to 2:30. Dinner 5 to 8. Table d'Hote and a la Carte.

Chairman Hurley Prepares for the Ship Inquiry; Welcomes Investigation Which May Begin Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A mass of data on the progress of shipbuilding was assembled today by Shipping Board officials in preparation for the Senate Commerce Committee's investigation of the shipbuilding program, which probably will start on Friday.

The committee will meet tomorrow to lay plans for the investigation. Senator Fletcher, its Chairman, conferred for an hour today with Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, and Mr. Hurley afterward saw President Wilson. Senator Fletcher was told by Mr. Hurley that the board would welcome a thorough inquiry, and that when all the facts were presented it would be shown that the shipping program was not so entangled in difficulties as members of Congress had declared it to be.

Mr. Hurley probably will be called on Friday as the first witness. Because of this he gave up tonight a trip he had planned to Newark Bay, where he was to drive tomorrow the first rivet in the first fabricated steel ship laid down by the Submarine Boat Corporation, and sent Charles R. Page of the board in his stead.

WINTER CLOTHING IS NOW AT CAMPS

Baker Reports All But One of Gorgas's Recommendations Complied With.

ACTION PRECEDED REPORTS

Health Conditions Improved at National Guard, but Not National Army, Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Inquiry and criticism that reached the War Department today concerning the lack of Winter clothing and overcoats in army camps during the cold spell, as disclosed in Surgeon General Gorgas's reports of his inspection of three National Guard camps and one national army cantonment, brought from the Secretary of War tonight a detailed statement of the present condition of the clothing supply for soldiers. General Gorgas indicated that the pneumonia in the camps was partly due to the fact that soldiers were without overcoats and were wearing Summer khaki in Winter weather.

According to tabulated figures furnished by Secretary Baker, the Winter clothing supply of three of the four camps upon which the Surgeon General reported, "is reckoned as of a time considerably antedating the report of the Surgeon General."

The three now declared to have Winter uniforms and overcoats for all the men at them are Camps Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., and Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas. Camp Sevier, near Greenville, S. C., is the exception. The Surgeon General's reports were dated Nov. 29 for Camp Sevier, Dec. 3 for Camp Bowie, Dec. 8 for Camp Funston, and Dec. 17 for Camp Doniphan. All covered visits made to these camps by General Gorgas prior to the dates of the reports.

Warmly Clad at Camp Meade.

Before he issued his statement Secretary Baker said in answer to questions from newspaper men that Winter uniforms for all the troops were already delivered to camps and cantonments or en route to them. He had been invited, he said, to visit Camp Meade, Md., tomorrow, and was told that if he went he would see every soldier in Winter uniforms and overcoats. Mr. Baker said also that he had received personal reports today from men who had visited Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., and Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., and these told that as far as Winter clothing was concerned every soldier was fully equipped.

Mr. Baker said that immediate steps had been taken to overcome the conditions complained of by Surgeon General Gorgas, and that all but one of the recommendations of the Medical Department had been complied with immediately. The exception was General Gorgas's recommendation that new men should not be admitted to camps and cantonments in large numbers until they had passed a period of observation in segregation camps. Mr. Baker said that this question was not immediate, as no large numbers of men would be sent to camps for some time, and action had been deferred until it could be decided whether to establish observation camps near each camp and cantonment or have only a few large observation camps.

The Secretary indicated that contractors were not responsible for the failure to complete camp hospitals, but was inclined to attribute the delay to prevailing conditions affecting construction work.

Antedates Gorgas Reports.

In the statement he issued tonight Secretary Baker made known that inquiries had come to the War Department today concerning the lack of Winter clothing at Camps Doniphan, Funston, Bowie, and Sevier. The four statements listing the number of articles of clothing at these camps were preceded by the following:

"A number of inquiries have come to the War Department during the day relative to the supply of clothing at the camps for which reports on sanitary conditions from the Surgeon General were made public by this office yesterday.

"That all the facts may be readily available I have had compiled suffi-

Continued on Page Three.

17 BRITISH SHIPS TOLL OF U-BOATS

Losses for the Last Week Four Less Than for the Preceding Week.

POLLEN PRAISES OUR NAVY

British Expert Gives It Large Credit for Nullifying the German Submarine Campaign.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Fourteen British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons and three under that tonnage were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the Admiralty statement issued tonight. One fishing vessel was also sunk.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The losses to French shipping by mine or submarine for the week ended Dec. 15 were exceedingly light. Only one vessel of less than 1,600 tons was sunk, and none above that tonnage. One ship was attacked, but escaped. No fishing craft was sunk.

The British shipping losses last week are slightly under those of the previous week, when fourteen vessels of more than 1,600 tons and seven under that tonnage were destroyed.

In the week ended Dec. 8 the French lost one vessel of more than 1,600 tons and none of lighter burden.

POLLEN SEES U-BOATS FOILED.

British Expert Gives Our Naval Forces Much of the Credit.

Arthur Pollen, the British naval expert, who has sailed for Europe after spending six months in the United States, gave to The Associated Press a statement in which he said that the campaign of the allied navies against the submarine had at last resulted in keeping the world's ship tonnage from showing a monthly decrease, or soon would do so. Mr. Pollen gives credit for this success to the change in the chief command carried out by the British Admiralty last Spring and the participation of the American Navy.

He said that six months ago the German submarines were causing a net attrition in the world's tonnage at the rate of nearly 25 per cent. annually. While the present rate of attrition is difficult to estimate, it appeared that last month Great Britain launched as much tonnage as she lost; the first ship laid down by the United States since the war has been launched, and within the next twelve months, he said, a substantial portion of the 6,000,000 tons provided for in this country undoubtedly would be afloat. Great Britain's shipbuilding program will similarly increase month by month and, moreover, the campaign of the allied navies against the submarine will grow in value week by week.

"The significance of this to the fortunes of war does not have to be pointed out," Mr. Pollen said. "It means that Germany's flank attack on allied communications has failed and that there is no reason why ultimately the full military power of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and more important of all, of the United States, should not be felt in the western theatre of war. This is a tremendous result."

Speaking of the change in the chief command in the British Admiralty, Mr. Pollen said:

"In bringing about this new order of things at Whitehall the reformers were undoubtedly assisted, first, by the fact that an extremely effective, well equipped and brilliantly commanded contingent of American destroyers was already at work in a very important area of the theatre of war, and next by the British Government waking up to the truth that the belligerency of America meant not only the co-operation of a very gallant and enterprising ally, but the domestication, so to speak, of a new and extremely intelligent critic."

Mr. Pollen mentioned the consultations with the British Admiralty of "three distinguished and resourceful American naval officers"—Admirals Sims, Mayo, and Benson.

"Through these men, American professional knowledge," he said, "has gained a first-hand experience of the reality of war and has been able to contribute an impersonal and impartial judgment upon the character of the operations to be pursued and of the methods of command under which they should be carried out. I cannot doubt for a moment that much of the improved efficiency of the counter-campaign is due to this intellectual stimulus."

Mr. Pollen paid tribute to Josephus Daniels, praising what he described as the Secretary's policy of obtaining loyal team work by allowing the forces under his orders to be directed, in strictly professional matters, "according to the judgment and advice of the singularly able and efficient officers that, so to speak, form his council of war."

Of the recent North Sea raid by German forces Mr. Pollen said:

"The only remarkable thing about such incidents is not their occasional occurrence but their rarity. Were the British, or the American navy in the position of the German navy, I fancy they would be far more frequent."

TELEBRAFO CIGARS FOR CHRISTMAS. Box Orders Very Prompt. Both 42 Broad and Exchange Places.

DANIELS PROUD OF RECORD

Declares He Is Glad to Have Public Know What Navy Has Done.

SIMS'S WANTS COME FIRST

Secretary Declares the Admiral Gets All He Asks and Has Not Complained.

CLOTHING FOR EVERY MAN

"If They Wore Any More They Couldn't Walk," Admiral McGowan Testifies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told the House Sub-Committee on Naval Affairs today at its first session of inquiry that the Navy had more than a thousand ships in commission as against 300 two years ago; that 424 were in course of construction, and that contracts were being let for hundreds of others.

"We have 424 ships in course of construction," he said. "But that does not include submarine chasers, of which we are building 350, and does not include the small craft. The chasers will be in service by early Spring."

In two sessions of the sub-committee today nothing was produced to indicate that the naval administration had not handled the abnormal situation with which it was confronted in a way to give satisfaction to the Congress and the country. Only two witnesses were heard, the Secretary and Rear Admiral McGowan, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Toward the close of the latter's testimony Representative Britten of Illinois, the only member of the sub-committee who had shown a disposition to criticise, made the remark:

"I thought we would find some soft spots in this Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, but we don't seem to get at them."

The sub-committee decided at an executive session this evening to meet again at the call of its Chairman. It is doubtful, however, if there will be another meeting. The sub-committee appeared satisfied that the work of preparing the navy for war had been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Says Sims Gets All He Asks.

The first of the two sessions of the sub-committee was enlivened by a sharp exchange between Mr. Daniels and Representative Britten when the latter asked Mr. Daniels to disclose "all of the complaints" which Vice Admiral Sims, commanding the American naval forces abroad, has made regarding the way the Navy Department has handled his requests.

First charging that Mr. Britten was repeating "petty gossip," of which no notice should be taken, Mr. Daniels, with his anger aroused, declared that although the question should not have been asked in open session, it had no basis in fact. He said Admiral Sims had received everything he had asked for which the navy could supply.

"Will you furnish the committee with all the complaints that have come from Admiral Sims regarding the methods of the Navy Department in complying with his various requests?" asked Mr. Britten.

Mr. Daniels at first refused point blank to answer any question bearing on naval policy or strategy originating from gossip with no more basis than newspaper reports. He said that if there had been petty gossip it should not be bandied about. He branded as absurd a report that he had declined to send a certain officer to Admiral Sims because the officer in question got drunk.

"All this should be discussed in executive session," he added, "but since Mr. Britten has asked the question in public, I will make a public answer.

"Admiral Sims has made no complaints. He did ask for a certain officer, but I had use for that officer somewhere else. On the contrary, his letters have shown a most perfect understanding between him and the Navy Department. There is no question but that he has received everything he has asked for that the Navy could supply."

"I hope," said Representative Britten, "that it is not the purpose of the committee and of the Navy Department to show only the favorable side of the navy."

While the morning session was tempestuous at times, the afternoon session, with Rear Admiral McGowan, was peaceful and placid throughout. Admiral McGowan's opening statement had a direct bearing on what Secretary Daniels had said regarding Admiral Sims's requests.

"I wish to read what I said in my report," said Admiral McGowan. "It is and will continue to be the guiding principle of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, that every requisition, request, and recommendation from Admiral Sims will be acted upon the day it is received, and unless there be some insurmountable obstacle in connection with its execution, that shall be done."

ercised when the wishes of Admiral Sims became known.

"I am aware that this rule was in force in the department before we went to war, but its importance has been increased since we entered the war. In so far as I know that order has been enforced as a guiding principle."

Representative Oliver of Alabama is Chairman of the sub-committee, which includes Representatives Littlepage of West Virginia, Wilson of Texas, and Venable of Mississippi, Democrats, and Representatives Britten of Illinois, Peters of Maine, and Hicks of New York, Republicans.

Chasers Only an Expedient.

Representative Britten furnished all of the excitement at the morning session. In a mild encounter with him the Secretary of the Navy refused to admit that the American submarine chasers had been failures in the war. Mr. Britten declared that a member of the French Committee told him the design of the chaser was a failure and that there had been trouble with the propulsion system.

"I trust we are improving the design of the submarine chasers all the time," said Mr. Daniels. "These vessels are a temporary expedient. One of our greatest problems was to patrol the coast. The principal function of the chasers is to locate submarines; they have never been regarded as part of our permanent equipment. They would not have been built at all if we could have obtained larger ships. We do not intend to build any more chasers."

The submarine chasers cost between $42,000 and $56,000 each, Mr. Daniels explained.

"Do you not think that our censorship of the press has been carried to silly extremes?" asked Mr. Britten.

"We have no censorship of the press," replied Mr. Daniels. "We make requests of the press, but we have no law. With 90 per cent. of the press that is as good as law. I have been very much heartened by the attitude of the press. A few papers have been on the border line of treason, but they have been very few."

In response to a question from Representative Littlepage, Mr. Daniels said no officer of the navy, either active or retired, was interested in navy contracts or acting as an agent for any contractors.

The manner of awarding contracts was discussed briefly both with Secretary Daniels and with Admiral McGowan.

Mr. Daniels explained that of 496 contracts made since April 1 last only sixty-two had been on a basis of cost plus 10 per cent. Of $700,000,000 worth of contracts, exclusive of ships, $26,600,000 had been on the 10 per cent. plus basis, and $43,400,000 in the usual way.

"Under war conditions," said the Secretary, "the cost plus 10 per cent. contracts are satisfactory. We must pay for speed and for the facilities of construction."

Most contractors, he said, have been fair and patriotic. "There have been a few," he said, "we had to take by the throat of the neck; they came in saying they wanted to do their bit, but really wanted their bite."

Secretary Daniels praised the co-ordination between the personnel of the navy and the personnel of the Allies. One of the great problems, he said, was to furnish gun crews to merchant ships.

"We made these reserve ships," said Mr. Daniels, "a school for gunners, and the efficiency with which these officers have taken hold of the young men and made the young men efficient is really one of the big things of the navy in this war."

"When you come to write the story of the war," said he, "one of the most thrilling chapters will be regarding these young men who went on the merchant ships and risked their lives. I refer to those who went on our own merchant ships of course. We have put guns on every ship going into submarine war zones that requested it.

"We are rather proud," the Secretary said, "of the way the navy has met the actual test of war. I am glad for Congress and the public to know somewhat of our activities. A taking stock, so to speak, cannot fail to bring ways for still further improvement and for still more efficient work in the future. We feel we have done well, but we still have problems, some of them very difficult, which we have been trying to solve in the best way possible in the very brief time allotted to solve them.

"To the best solution of these problems we hope to have suggestions and help from this committee and from Congress. We do claim that we have done everything in the best possible way or that we have made no mistakes. I believe, however, when you know all we have attempted we will receive your confirming judgment that we have done as well as possible under all circumstances. In some things creditable speed has been achieved, in all things there has been team work in the department, and in the entire service efforts to have things well done and thoroughly done."

Supplies Bought Competitively.

Admiral McGowan told the investigators that practically all the supplies in his bureau were bought on a competitive basis. He said that since April 1 last $317,000,000 had passed through his hands as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for supplies exclusive of battleships, armorplate, and the like. Of this amount all had been expended after competitive bidding except about $19,000,000. This was disbursed under "navy orders," a system of advance payments, subject to revision after a proper authority has affixed the legal price in a controversy.

"We aim to eliminate red tape and maintain an open-door policy," said Admiral McGowan, "so that all bidders may have an equal chance under competitive bidding."

He said the present purchases of his bureau aggregated about a million a day, including Sundays. "You are of the opinion that all the men in the navy are supplied with ample warm clothing?" asked Representative Hicks.

"I am not only of that opinion, but I know it to be the fact," replied Admiral McGowan.

In response to questioning, he said that the best grade of sweater could be ordered in the navy for $2.40, and then he added: "The sweaters the women contribute are good for the purpose intended."

Admiral McGowan said excellent transportation facilities had been furnished by the railroads. While a fast freight service had not been maintained, he said there was a continuous service to the Government yards. He explained that this service was maintained because the railroads knew the navy had not abused the practice of marking trivial shipments "urgent."

Representative Britten's questioning developed that the practice of marking cars "urgent" had been discontinued. "Was it because the War Department abused that privilege?" asked Mr. Britten.

Dodging the question, Admiral McGowan replied that the railroads claimed other agencies had abused the privilege.

"We are still having our transportation handled expeditiously," he added. "We are getting 100 per cent. service from the railroads."

No Job Seekers in Navy.

Questioned by Representative Wilson, (Texas,) the Admiral said many expert civilians were devoting their time at small salaries in his bureau.

"In general," he added, "there is not a job seeker among the whole lot. They're hand-picked. I 'shanghaied' some of these civilians and have refused to accept resignations."

Admiral McGowan, reverting to a suggestion of Representative Britten that shoes too large and overcoats too small had been sent to the Great Lakes station, said if his orders had been carried out promptly this would have been obviated.

"Secretary Daniels has really struck the keynote in saying that 'recruiting was almost too successful' in view of the need of quick and complete clothing of the men," said the Admiral. "They had the same difficulty in England. However, every man in our navy is amply clothed, and if they were any more than they do they could not walk."

Replying to Representative Britten, Admiral McGowan said that life preservers had been supplied for every enlisted man who went to sea.

At another point in his testimony he said:

"Every telephone transaction in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is recorded by a stenographer, so you gentlemen can have every one of them if you want to."

GERMAN AIR RAIDERS KILLED 10 IN LONDON

70 Injured There, and 5 Outside by Squadron of 16 to 20 Machines.

TWO ENEMY FLIERS TAKEN

Captured as Their Airplane Falls Into the Sea—No Military Damage Done.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Ten persons were killed and seventy injured in London in last night's air raid. Outside of London five persons were injured.

One of the German airplanes was brought down and another is believed to have been destroyed, the War Office announces. From sixteen to twenty raiders, divided into six groups, endeavored to reach London, but only five succeeded in dropping bombs on the city.

The raider known definitely to have been destroyed was hit by the fire of anti-aircraft guns and finally dropped into the sea off the Kentish coast. Two of the crew of three were captured alive by an armed trawler.

There is reason to believe that a second raider dropped into the English Channel, says the report.

A British pilot fired two drums of ammunition into a raider as it was dropping bombs on London from a height of 13,000 feet.

After the main attacks of the raiders ceased a single airplane flew over London at about 9 o'clock.

All the British machines which went up to engage the enemy returned in safety.

No military damage was done.

The following official communication in regard to casualties was given out:

Last night's air raid casualties were: Ten killed and seventy injured in London; only five injured outside London.

Several fires occurred. The material damage was not serious. There was no damage to naval or military establishments.

The statement issued by Lord French, commander of the British home forces, reads:

The latest reports indicate that from sixteen to twenty enemy airplanes took part in last night's raid. Three groups of raiders crossed the Kent coast between 6:15 and 6:25 P. M. Three other groups crossed the Essex coast between 6:10 and 6:45 P. M.

All six groups made inward London. Most of the raiders were turned back by gunfire at various places, only about five machines actually reaching and bombing the capital between 7 and 8 P. M.

After the main attack on London had terminated a single airplane made its way over the capital about 9 P. M.

One raider, hit by gunfire, finally came down in the sea off the Kentish coast, two of its crew of three men being captured alive by an armed trawler. There is reason to suppose that another enemy airplane came down in the Channel, but this has not been confirmed up to the present.

One of our pilots attacked and fired two drums of ammunition into a raider as the latter was in the act of dropping bombs on London from a height of 13,000 feet. Another of our pilots also engaged the enemy over London, and a third in the vicinity of the capital at 11,000 feet. All our machines returned safely.

Full reports of the casualties and damage in London have not yet been received.

Bombs also were dropped at various places in Kent and Essex.

BERLIN, Dec. 19, (via London.)—German aviators last night dropped bombs on London, Ramsgate and Margate, the German War Office announced in its official statement issued today.

SEES HUGE MILK PROFITS.

Counsel for Consumers Calls for Action by Federal Commission.

Demanding the appearance of the officials of the Borden Condensed Milk Company and the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company before the Federal Milk Commission, Edward Keilogg Baird, counsel for the consumers, yesterday declared that he had information which indicated that these distributers had for many years been making excessive profits.

Mr. Baird called the attention of the commission during its hearing in the City Hall to the fact that the common stock of the Borden Condensed Milk Company had paid from 1902 to 1917 130 per cent. in dividends, and that in the same period the preferred stock had paid over 100 per cent. in dividends.

"In other words," said Mr. Baird, "the company has distributed to its stockholders a sum in excess of $32,000,000."

Charles A. Wiant, President of the Borden Farm Products Company, testified that his company was handling milk on a loss of ¾ cents a quart and particularly during the months between November and February. If possible, the Borden Company, according to Mr. Wiant, would be willing to sustain a loss during the Winter provided that the price fixed by the commission would show a reasonable profit on the investment of the company.

Representatives of more than twenty retail organizations attended a meeting called by Cyrus C. Miller, Chief of the Bureau of Distribution and Transportation at the headquarters of the Federal Food Board, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday to discuss the formation of a trades council that would act as an advisory board to the Food Administration on the matter of prices. The council will take in every retail branch covered by the price list issued by George F. Bennett, the market price expert. The business of the council will be to select representatives to check up each day with Mr. Bennett the prices suggested by the Federal Food Board.

DUTCH SAY 'NO' TO BRITAIN

Won't Guarantee Not to Let Germany Ship Gravel to Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Government of The Netherlands has refused to guarantee to Great Britain the non-use of Dutch territorial waters by the Germans for transporting gravel and sand to Belgium for non-military uses. As a result, the British embargo continues on the use of cable lines by Dutch commercial interests, to their great embarrassment and confusion.

It is contended by the Dutch Government that the Rhine convention, to which Germany, Holland, and Switzerland are signatories, permits the use by Germany of Dutch waters under certain conditions, and the Dutch authorities have held that with respect to the transportation of sand and gravel to Belgium these conditions exist.

The movement of these materials by Germany was stopped Nov. 15 by the Dutch Government, when it was decided by Dutch officials that the needs of Belgium had been satisfied, but the Holland Government has decided not to commit itself to refuse to renew the permission for the movement of these materials again in the Spring.

ARREST SHIPYARD WORKER.

Alleged Plotter Is Seized in a Chester Plant.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 19.—Charged with planning the destruction of shipyard property, George Berger, an alleged German propagandist and said to be identified with the Industrial Workers of the World, was arrested at the Chester shipbuilding plant today and held for a hearing tomorrow. Letters found on the prisoner, according to the police, contained the statement that he "could do great damage to the ship yards here with proper materials."

Berger said he was born in Russia of German parentage. He has been employed at the shipyard only a few days.

GUNMAKERS TELL OF ARMY REBUFF

Continued from Page One.

turn out machine guns for the army, Mr. Stoddard said:

Encouragement from Navy.

"On Feb. 1 last the Marlin-Rockwell Company received a telegram from Admiral Earle, head of the Ordnance Department of the Navy, asking that a representative be sent to Washington. I landed here on the morning of the 3d and presented myself to Admiral Earle. He asked me if we were manufacturing a machine gun. I said we were. He said, 'How long would it take you to produce machine guns?' I said, 'Two weeks ago, anticipating trouble, we started in to make the tools, jigs and fixtures for the American calibre of the Colt gun.' We were then manufacturing some every day."

Senator Wadsworth: "For what Government?"

Mr. Stoddard: "For the Russian Government—the Russian calibre, paid for by England and ordered by England, but really for Russia. I told Admiral Earle we could begin production in from sixty to ninety days. He said, 'I have no money, I do not know how many I will need, but will you go ahead?' I said, 'Certainly we will go ahead, without regard to that.' The record shows—I looked it up yesterday afternoon—that we immediately bought supplies for the manufacture of guns, without any relation to an order, or anything else."

Senator Hitchcock: "That was for the navy?"

Mr. Stoddard: "It was for machine guns for the navy."

Senator Hitchcock: "When did you first have negotiations for the army supply?"

War Department "Not Interested."

Mr. Stoddard: "I went into General Crosier's office the same day, Feb. 3, and introduced myself to Colonel Rice of the Machine Gun Department. I told Colonel Rice the Marlin-Rockwell Company had already begun to manufacture the tools for the American calibre, and he turned around and said, 'What did you do that for?' I said, 'Because we thought it was our duty to get ready.' He said, 'Who is going to pay for it?' I said, 'The Marlin-Rockwell Company.' 'Well,' he said, 'we are not interested.' I told him we had a considerable capacity for making guns, and added: 'I do not see how you can fail to be interested. At least look up the plant and find out whether we are machine gun manufacturers or whether we are not, because we are liable to have trouble before long.' He said, 'I am not interested.'"

Senator Hitchcock: "When did you have further communication with the War Department?"

Mr. Stoddard: "My communications with the War Department for the first four or five months were mostly the result of a personal trip to Washington to see if I could convince them that the machine gun was a matter of interest."

Senator Hitchcock: "That was up to June 6, four or five months from February?"

Mr. Stoddard: "During the first week in May we presented a gun for test—two guns, in fact—in Springfield, and shortly afterward we received an order for some. In the meantime we had been obliged to keep our factory going, so we had simply taken a gamble on making the guns, without any orders. We made some more guns for Russia, which we had no order for, and then, when Russia looked like a pretty poor customer, we started in making guns for the United States."

Senator Hitchcock: "Without any orders from the War Department?"

Mr. Stoddard: "Oh, no, Sir; we did not have any orders. We could not get any orders."

Senator Hitchcock: "What reason did they give for not giving an order?"

Didn't Like the Gun Offered.

Mr. Stoddard: "One reason was that they did not like our gun. I put the proposition up to them that if the United States was going to have a million soldiers, and there were only three machine gun plants in the country that could make guns, where were they going to get the rest except from us? They said that was their business."

Senator Hitchcock: "Why were they dissatisfied with your make?"

Mr. Stoddard: "I do not know. They bought some later, in May."

Senator Hitchcock: "Was that followed by another order?"

Mr. Stoddard: "No, Sir; that was all they wanted. We ran over 400 guns that are left in the factory now. They do not want them."

Senator Hitchcock: "Are they using the others?"

Mr. Stoddard: "They are; I understand they have them around the training camps."

Senator Hitchcock: "Did you talk to any one else in the Ordnance Department except Colonel Rice?"

Mr. Stoddard: "I have talked with General Crosier and have met a great many officers of the Ordnance Department."

The contract price, Mr. Stoddard said, ran from $600 to $1,000 for each gun, including spare parts and accessories. The price varied according to the number of guns ordered, being considerably lower for larger quantities.

In trying to deal with the Government, Mr. Stoddard said he found the Ordnance officials obstinate.

"There was nothing we could do to make them comprehend the necessities of the situation; it was utterly impossible," he said. "They simply would not look at our gun, and they would not regard us as having any right of suggestion in the matter, and so we simply folded our tents and went home. We made them a price of $650 a gun. Sometime after we cut $75 off the price of each gun."

Ordered Some Browning Guns.

The War Department ordered some Browning guns from his firm, Mr. Stoddard said, but none had yet been delivered. He expects the first lot to be ready in May.

Senator Hitchcock: "What is the life of one of your machine guns in use in the field?"

Mr. Stoddard: "I have no idea—not the remotest."

Senator Hitchcock: "Will it last a year?"

Mr. Stoddard: "I should think it would depend entirely on the way it was used. I understand they are changing the use of these machine guns very materially. They are using a barrage machine gun fire. I do not think it would last long in that way."

Not until Nov. 1 last, Mr. Stoddard said, did the Aircraft Board of the War Department adopt the Marlin gun. His firm had large numbers of them on hand then, having taken a gamble on the gun being adopted.

"We were confident it would go through, and we ordered all our supplies and tools and went ahead on a manufacturing basis just as if the gun had been accepted," he went on. "We had to change the model of the gun. That is why they are not delivered now. We were held back sixty days by that change."

Senator Wadsworth: "Could you have supplied the Government with some machine guns last Spring if you had received an order to go ahead?"

Mr. Stoddard: "Yes, and we could have supplied it with thousands of machine guns by this time."

Senator Hitchcock: "Because of the delays, you cannot make deliveries until May?"

Mr. Stoddard: "We cannot make any of those guns now because our capacity is all tied up with other material."

Mr. Stoddard alluded to War Department objections to features of the Colt gun.

"It has a weakness; there is no question about that," he went on. "The trouble is in its action. It has a lever arm that comes down about eight inches. The result is you cannot lay it flat on the trench, the same as a rifle or other type of machine gun, because the arm must have some room to play. The method or practice in the trench is to either raise it high enough to bring it in the clear, or else cut out a groove."

Senator Hitchcock: "That was really a substantial objection that the Ordnance Department might have had to it?"

Mr. Stoddard: "I think that ground might be taken. But, after all, it would kill men."

Senator Hitchcock: "It was better than no gun?"

Mr. Stoddard: "Yes, Sir; better than no gun."

Manufacture of Rifles.

Mr. Kimball, Vice President of the Remington Arms Company, followed Mr. Stoddard on the stand. He told of his firm getting an order for modified Enfield rifles on July 12, and said they began delivery of the contract toward the last of October. The firm had to change their gauge dies and machinery to make the Lee-Enfield pattern over to the modified type. Prior to getting the contract from the War Department, the firm had made 400,000 rifles for the British army.

Senator Hitchcock: "Were you in a position to take the contract earlier?"

Mr. Kimball: "We could have taken the contract in April and started earlier operations."

Senator Hitchcock: "How much earlier would it have made it possible for you to begin deliveries?"

Mr. Kimball: "Possibly two months."

Senator Hitchcock: "Do you know why the contract was not made earlier?"

Mr. Kimball: "I think there were no appropriations available for an earlier contract."

Senator Hitchcock: "When did negotiations begin between you and the Ordnance Department for this contract?"

Mr. Kimball: "In April, soon after the war was declared, and they lasted from April until July."

The witness went on to say that his firm hesitated to enter into the contract in advance of the appropriation, which was made about June 15. It was not until July 2 that the Ordnance Department determined upon the "policy" to be pursued in making the rifle. Senator Hitchcock wanted to know what he meant by "policy." This, Mr. Kimball said, had to do with interchangeability of the rifles.

Senator Hitchcock: "The committee has not been able to understand why, in the period of fact that was two months in March, these contracts were not made until July."

Mr. Kimball: "It was due to deliberations between the manufacturers themselves and the War Department relative to the makers of what design were not settled very much earlier."

Senator Hitchcock: "If those deliberations could have been cut out and you could have gone on manufacturing the Lee-Enfield rifle for the United States in the same plants and specifications that you had for the British Government, when could you have begun deliveries?"

Mr. Kimball: "Deliveries naturally would have continued from the time of the ending of our contract with the English Government, if the same type of rifle had been specified and ordered. That would have been July 21 last."

"The Government now owns the machinery in my firm's plant, Mr. Kimball said, having taken it over from the British Government.

Remedied British Defects.

Asked the difference between the Enfield and the British Lee-Enfield rifle, Mr. Kimball turned to Mr. Tyler, Vice President of the Remington Metallic Arms Company. Mr. Tyler told of English representatives asking the Remington firm, in 1914, to change their own Enfield rifle so as to adapt it to a new cartridge the British army had adopted. Although the rifle in use by the British was not regarded as equal to the new American model, the British, he said, could not afford the time to throw the Lee-Enfield model away and take up the new one. But the American Government went ahead with plans to turn out the modified rifle.

The British had started to produce an improved cartridge for the Lee-Enfield rifle before the war broke out, Mr. Tyler said, but had not time to finish it. So as not to have two sets of cartridges, they had the Remington concern make the slight changes in the old Lee-Enfield.

"So they had their old rifle slightly altered and went on using the old cartridge, which was inferior to the new one," said Mr. Tyler. He spoke of the old British cartridge sometimes "jamming" because of its "head," and said that was remedied in the cartridge adopted by the United States Government. The British cartridge had a low velocity, perhaps 1,900 feet a second, he said, while the cartridge made for the American Enfield rifle has a velocity of approximately 2,800 feet a second.

Senator Hitchcock: "Does the greater speed of the cartridge mean greater range?"

Mr. Tyler: "Yes, Sir."

Senator Hitchcock: "How much greater?"

Mr. Tyler: "I should say 500 or possibly 800 yards."

Senator Chamberlain: "If our ammunition for the modified Lee-Enfield rifle gives out on the front, we could not use the ammunition that the British have, could we?"

Mr. Tyler: "No, Sir; and neither could the British use the French ammunition if their ammunition should give out, nor can they use the Belgian ammunition, nor could any of them be interchangeable."

Senator Hitchcock: "We could exchange with the British if we had continued their manufacture?"

Mr. Tyler: "Yes, but it would seem bad to send to our front what is known to be an inferior ammunition, abandoned before the war for a better ammunition."

Senator Chamberlain: "You think it was worth the time that was taken to make the change in the rifle for our own army?"

Mr. Tyler: "I do, absolutely."

Senator Wadsworth asked Mr. Tyler if it would not have been possible for the United States, with the war on for nearly three years before this country entered, to go into it with arms and ammunition uniform with those of the French or British if preparation had been started in reasonable time.

"If the policy of preparedness you speak of had been started early enough it would have been possible," was the reply.

"Would it have been possible from Feb. 3 on?"

"No, Sir."

Changes Took Up Two Months.

J. E. Otterson, Vice President of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven and a member of the Munitions Standard Board, serving as an adjunct to the War Department, told of a conference of manufacturers of small arms and ammunition at New Haven and New York last March to consider the arms manufacturing situation. As a result of that conference the Government decided to manufacture some of the modified Enfield rifles, along with the Springfield rifles. But long delay ensued, the witness said, through indecision on the part of the Ordnance Department over a proposal to make the guns interchangeable. The witness said that seventeen changes in the rifle were ordered by the War Department before the final design was adopted for manufacture. This took up two months.

It was the unanimous recommendation of the manufacturers' conference, at which all the manufacturers were present, that the United States Government adopt the British Enfield rifle, modified to take the United States Government ammunition, or using British Government ammunition, according to the desires of the Government," said the witness. "The manufacturers felt that to change the rifle to use United States Government ammunition would entail a possible delay in the early deliveries of about thirty days. It would have taken a year and a half for any plant in this country to get ready to make a Springfield rifle.

"The military consideration, as I understood it, was that the Government did not want two kinds of ammunition in the field; that it had a rifle, the Springfield, which used .30 calibre Government ammunition, and it wished to have the new rifle use that same ammunition," said Mr. Otterson.

The delay, eventually ran to the end of June, before the War Department finally got the manufacturers started. In the meantime another delay was regarding cartridges. Not until last August did the War Department, the witness said, finally decide a point in dispute affecting cartridge gauges.

Senator Hitchcock: "Why was all that delay between the outbreak of war and August?"

Mr. Otterson: "It was largely a question of thrashing out the technical details, and agreeing on something, and issuing instructions to the manufacturers. The Government, of course, was without adequate organization with which to meet this large expansion and these enormous problems at that time."

Senator Hitchcock: "We had made millions of cartridges before. Why could we not have gone on manufacturing them?"

Mr. Otterson: "The commercial manufacturers were not making cartridges for the Government when the war broke out. They made cartridges for commercial purposes, but they were not the same standard as the Government cartridge."

Far Ahead on Rifle Deliveries.

Charles H. Schlacks, General Manager of the Remington plant at Eddystone, Penn., said his factory was far ahead on rifle deliveries. Manufacture began, he said, based only upon an informal understanding with General Crozier in June, and preparations had been started in April as a result of manufacturers' conferences and $500,000 spent before a formal order was received. His deliveries began in September.

No War Department order, Mr. Schlacks said, had tended to retard his plant's production. Colonel Thompson's demands for greater standardization, he stated, caused no appreciable delay, nor did the decision to modify the British Enfield rifle. Inability at times to get certain supplies, he added, had slowed up production occasionally, but it had increased rapidly lately, although the maximum capacity has not yet been reached.

The new American rifle, Mr. Schlacks said emphatically, is infinitely superior to the British type.

"There is no comparison, in reliability or functioning," he said.

After the German Ambassador was dismissed, Mr. Schlacks said he came to Washington and called attention of the House Military Affairs Committee members to the probability of war. He told them his factory was available to make rifles, but did not discuss the matter with the Ordnance Bureau. He heard nothing from that bureau, he said, until April.

"We thought rifles would be required," the witness said, "but the Ordnance Bureau knew we had an available plant."

"But you thought of it before the War Department," suggested Senator Chamberlain.

Before taking the War Department contract, Mr. Schlacks said, his firm had finished a large British order, but they had always been dissatisfied with the British Enfield type, believing it of faulty design and deficient in functioning. The United States, he said, bought the rifle machinery in his plant from England at a reduction of 50 per cent. from original cost, which was about $10,000,000.

SAYS "BAKER SHOULD GO."

War Department Needs Big Executive, Kansas City Star Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 19.—Under the caption "Baker Should Go," The Kansas City Star says today:

"Are the fatal words, 'Too late,' to be written over our war program, as Lloyd George once said they had been written over the war program of our allies?

"It was on Sept. 21 that The Star first called attention to the lack of clothing and blankets, as well as of rifles, at Camp Funston. That same week Colonel Roosevelt took up the matter in an address made in Kansas City and publicly asked The Star to get details on equipment. Sept. 23 a dispatch from Camp Funston was printed, giving these details; showing, for instance, that only a few thousand woolen breeches were on hand, that there was a serious shortage of overcoats, and that the men were drilling with wooden guns.

"Secretary Baker put all the blame for the shortage on the railroads. But evidently the trouble lay further back than the railroads. For now, Dec. 19, comes the report of the Surgeon General that 'lack of warm garments in the cold weather of the late Fall is believed to have contributed largely to the spread of pneumonia.'

"The head of the War Department at a time like this ought to be one of the country's biggest executives, chosen for his ability to handle a big job, not for his views on the tariff. Perhaps President Wilson could find a place for Mr. Baker in some other sphere of the Government's activities if he values his counsel. But a real executive is needed to manage the War Department if we are to win the war in the shortest possible time and with the least possible loss of men."

HIT GERMAN PEOPLE WITH CLUB, SAYS TAFT

Says We Are Fighting a Mass of Men Obsessed with Megalomania.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The United States is fighting not only the Kaiser and the Prussian military system, but also the German people, said ex-President Taft in his address at the annual banquet the Associated Industries of Massachusetts here tonight. "And the only way we can win," he added, "is by hitting the German people on the head with a club."

When the attempt to form a constitutional monarchy in Germany failed, Mr. Taft continued, freedom-loving Germans came to this country and are now counted among the best citizens. Those who remained in Germany through the Bismarckian rule saw the success of this rule of blood and iron until, Mr. Taft said, they became obsessed with megalomania and the idea that there was a German god, represented by the German State, which State could do no wrong. So the Germans recognized no international morality that stood in the way of the aggrandizement of the State.

Mr. Taft described how loyal the Germans were to their Government, and said they would remain so until they experience a psychological change. This change could be effected only by their positive defeat, he held.

Mr. Taft thought that to accomplish the defeat of the Germans the United States must send 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 soldiers to France. Two million would not be enough, he thought.

In conclusion he said that if the United States did not win the war the only alternative would be to make militarism the dominating policy of the Government.

FIND NO POISON IN WOOL.

Chemists Fail to Support Mrs. Anderson's Complaint of Infection.

Chemists and bacteriologists who made analyses of the wool sent to them by Mrs. Rose Anderson of 64 Washington Street, Hoboken, who said she became ill every time she tried to knit because a fine powder had been sprinkled on the yarn, reported yesterday that they had been unable to find either poison or germs in the yarn. About thirty tests were made under the direction of Dr. J. Vonderlieth, Hudson County chemist and bacteriologist, and the physicians said they thought Mrs. Anderson's illness might have been caused by her eyes, because shaking the wool several times under the noses of other persons failed to produce illness.

After exhaustive tests had been made to determine whether propagandists who wished to impede the knitting of sweaters for soldiers had put poison in the wool, the chemists injected serums into guinea pigs. No symptoms of illness were exhibited by the guinea pigs except that the pink skin of one showed signs of changing to olive drab.

Fleeing Enemy Aliens Caught.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 19.—Peter Hind and Herman Fuche, enemy aliens, who are said to have fled from Columbus, Ohio, to escape internment by the Federal authorities, were brought here today from Jenners, Penn., where they were arrested last night by Deputy United States Marshals. They were lodged in the county jail to await the action of the Federal Court.

SUGAR FAMINE DUE TO CAR SHORTAGE

Continued from Page One.

cents a pound?" asked Senator Reed.

"I did not state that," responded Mr. Babst, nettled.

"Then state what the highest price was."

"I'd have to investigate my price lists to tell you," was the answer.

Senator Vardaman inquired what the highest price was that the company had charged since Oct. 1 for any special brand of sugar.

"We have a brand we sell for $2 per thousand tablets," said Mr. Babst, producing a sample of this sugar. "Each tablet is wrapped in paper bearing the monogram of some hotel, club or railroad."

"How much is that a pound?" asked Senator Vardaman.

"Well, $2 a-thousand means five for a penny. Put in a scale and weighed without the wrapping, that would figure up 16 cents a pound," explained Mr. Babst. "Our price for the same sugar, unwrapped, is 11 cents a pound, and the total cost of wrapping is 3 cents, making the total cost 14 cents a pound."

Senator Reed here tried to stop the witness going further into the subject of special sugars, but Senator Jones insisted that Mr. Babst continue.

"Mr. Spreckels left the impression that it was through the sale of special brands of sugar that Mr. Babst tried to evade the Food Administration's price-fixing," said Senator Jones. "I want to hear all the facts about that, so let the witness proceed."

Senator Jones then questioned Mr. Babst.

"How much higher than the price of granulated sugar is the price you charge for this special sugar?" he asked.

"It sells 5 cents a pound higher than the same sugar unwrapped," said Mr. Babst.

"And that 5 cents is consumed in advertising, cost of selling, and distribution, is it not?"

"Yes."

Lose Money on Special Brands.

"Well, suppose we count that 3 cents all profit," suggested Senator Jones. "How much would your profits amount to on the quantity you have sold since Oct. 1?"

"We lose money on it, instead of making a profit."

"Go on and tell us what it amounts to, figuring the 5 cents as profit," insisted Senator Reed.

"For 1917 we get $58,000 more than if we had put the sugar out as granulated; we pay out $42,000 to wrap it, leaving us $14,000 to pay selling, administrative, and distribution costs."

"Why do you keep on selling sugar you lose money on?" asked Senator Reed.

"It's just a frill we indulge in because we get our sugar into the hands of more people," said Mr. Babst, smiling.

"So you don't do it as an economsy-hard on-nut?" asked Senator Reed.

"No, we do it to make money, although we lose on the actual transaction," responded Mr. Babst.

Senator Reed went into the company's business in old-fashioned brown sugar, one of the brands which Mr. Spreckels cited as beyond the price-fixing limitations of the Food Administration.

After much caustic comment by Senator Reed and considerable fencing by Mr. Babst, the witness testified that for July, August, and September his company earned a profit of $490.76 through the sale of old-fashioned brown sugar.

"Hasn't your company persistently insisted since Oct. 1 that customers desiring granulated sugar take part of their orders in package sugars of special brands?" asked Senator Reed.

"We have," replied Mr. Babst. "We've done everything possible to put our package sugars, particularly granulated, in two-pound packages and three and a half pound bags into the hands of the trade and consumers. The only regret I have is that I did not insist on its being done even more extensively."

To Prevent Sugar Hoarding.

"Why did you press these package sugars?" asked Senator Jones.

"We found we could successfully prevent sugar hoarding by that means. We learned that during the early part of the year, when labor troubles at refineries threatened for a time to cause a shortage, package sugars proved their worth, then in helping to make distribution general and prevent hoarding."

"How much higher is the cost of package sugar than granulated in bulk?" inquired Senator Reed.

"On two, three and a half and five-pound cartons and bags we add 40 cents a hundred pounds to the base price of 8.15 cents for granulated," said Mr. Babst. "On ten-pound bags we add 30 cents a hundredweight, and on twenty-five and fifty-pound bags we add 20 cents."

Gaining the committee's permission to explain more fully his reasons for pushing package sugars, Mr. Bapst stated:

"We found that we could insure people getting sugar in a time of shortage by insisting on customers taking package sugar. One barrel of sugar makes three cases of two-pound cartons. That means that one case can be sent to each of three stores. The same quantity of sugar in a barrel would go to one store and fewer persons would share in its distribution. Tabulation of 6,125 grocery stores throughout the United States shows that 4,979 grocers sold this package sugar as cheaply or cheaper than bulk granulated, for which they paid less."

"How is that possible?" asked Senator Lodge.

"Simply because the grocer, who scoops sugar from a barrel, puts it into a paper bag, uses string to wrap it, and loses some sugar in scooping and weighing, can afford to pay the slight difference and still be ahead of the game by selling the package sugar at the same price as granulated, or a lower price. No more effective single step has been taken to end or relieve the sugar shortage than the pushing of package sugars."

Senator Reed inquired whether the cost of refining had increased since 1900 to a degree that had not been compensated for by improvement in machinery and manufacturing methods. The witness replied that the cost has gone up in the last two years, and markedly in the last year, but could give no figures.

Called Off "Candy Day."

Then Senator Reed produced an advertisement inserted in a sugar trade paper on Sept. 21, urging the observance of "Candy Day" on Oct. 6.

"Did your company, in addition to running this advertisement, send out a bulletin in all sugar packages, urging observance of this day?" asked Senator Reed.

"No," replied Mr. Babst. "When I saw that advertisement, I got in touch with confectioners who are behind Candy Day celebrations and advised them I believed celebration of the day this year would be inadvisable and inappropriate. The confectioners, through their national organization, agreed, and Candy Day was not celebrated."

Taking up Mr. Spreckels's charge that Mr. Babst had cancelled contracts for sugar to be sent to France, and had tried to get Mr. Spreckels to do likewise, Senator Reed asked:

"Did you cancel any French sugar contracts in 1917?"

"None," responded Mr. Babst. "I did say to Mr. Spreckels that I had looked over contracts for sugar for France, and that in view of the great need in this country for the sugar which we had in our warehouses on Nov. 15, and for which no ships had been provided, we proposed to cancel the contracts.

"We had 6,000 tons at Philadelphia and 2,000 in New York. Most of the 6,000 tons we sold to the United States army and navy; the 2,000 tons went to the Belgian Relief Commission and the Red Cross. The small remainder we sold to the trade.

"We cancelled no contract. We still owe the French that sugar, and we plan to fill the contract from the new Cuban crop."

The price of 7.25 cents a pound for beet sugar set by the Food Administration had no effect upon the Eastern situation, according to Mr. Babst, as it was impossible to transport beet sugar East in appreciable quantities. The Michigan beet sugar crop, which Senator Reed estimated at 100,000 tons, the witness said, was awaiting shipment East during October.

Mr. Babst's examination was concluded just before the committee adjourned.

Nothing more of importance concerning the Cuban contracts or negotiations will be taken up at the meeting, notwithstanding they formed the basis for much questioning early. The State Department has requested this feature be eliminated.

J. H. W. Lamkau, a New York food broker, submitted a letter to Senator Reed, urging that representation on the International Sugar Committee of the Food Administration be given importers.

PACKING INDUSTRY TO BE INVESTIGATED

Hearings Open Today, But Leading Packers Are Not Called —Might Gain Immunity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The packing industry will be put under the searchlight of the Federal Trade Commission's investigative powers at open hearings beginning tomorrow. Unless they come of their own volition, representatives of the country's five great packing families will not be present, as the commission announced that subpoenas would not be issued for them. While the commission gave no explanation of its decision, some officers called attention to the possibility of giving immunity to persons giving testimony on which future prosecutions might be based. New York and Boston business men have been subpoenaed.

The specific question at the hearings to be held in New York, Boston, and probably Chicago, will be the ownership of the Chicago Stock Yards and the Chicago Terminal railroads. The National Cattlemen's Association has at various times charged that there were intercorporate relations among the yards, the roads and the packing plants. The packers have contended that they owned no stock in the yards or the roads, and that their businesses were conducted without other than legitimate relations with the great cattle market and the terminal transportation facilities.

There had been no intimation of the proposed hearings before the formal announcement was made today. Since the commission began its investigation of food supply conditions under authority of Congress and with an appropriation of $250,000, however, almost its entire force of investigators has been devoted to the meat industry. Conditions were found which led to the decision that extended investigation of meat packing was necessary as the biggest factor in the food situation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Spokesmen for the packers indicated tonight that they would not be represented at the investigation in Washington of alleged connections between them and the stock yards. John A. Spoor, Chairman of the Board of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, said:

"There is no such ownership, and the Federal Trade Commission is welcome to investigate all it likes. The inquiry dates back several months, when the National Cattlemen's Association made complaint."

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If you are making your Will, have you thought of a Trust Fund? It insures legal safety and certain economies which we will be glad to point out.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway — COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY —

GERMAN NIGHT RAIDS ON BRITISH LINE FAIL

Haig's Men Take Prisoners and Machine Guns on Flanders Front.

FRANCO-GERMAN GUN DUELS

Artillery Activity Is Reported at Various Points from Champagne to the Woevre.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—German raids on various parts of the Flanders and Arras fronts last night were beaten off, according to Field Marshal Haig's reports, and fourteen prisoners and machine guns fell into the hands of the British forces near Passchendaele. The enemy showed considerable artillery activity to the east of Ypres.

The text of the night official report is as follows:

During the night a hostile raiding party was driven off by our fire east of Guemappe, (Arras sector.) Other raiding parties attacked two of our posts in the neighborhood of Avion. Two of our men are missing.

As a result of raids unsuccessfully attempted by the enemy last night near Passchendaele we captured fourteen prisoners and four machine guns.

The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity in the neighborhood of Ploegsteart and Polygon Wood.

The afternoon statement said:

Hostile reconnoiterers endeavored to approach our posts southeast and northeast of Passchendaele. They were driven off by our fire. We secured a few prisoners. Elsewhere there was nothing of special interest.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Gun duels were the principal feature of the fighting on the French front, being reported from Champagne, the Argonne, Alsace, Verdun and the Woevre.

Tonight's War Office report says:

Reciprocal bombardments occurred in the region of Juvincourt [in Champagne] and north of the Cauritières Wood [Verdun front,] as well as in the sectors of Hartmannsweilerkopf and Schoenhols, and in the Woevre. An enemy attack on our trenches before Regnieville failed under our fire.

Following is the text of the afternoon bulletin:

The enemy's artillery during the night bombarded our first lines south of Juvincourt and in the Argonne, at Four de Paris. Our batteries replied effectively. At the latter point enemy forces which made two attempts to approach our positions were repulsed with losses.

In Lorraine, in the sectors of Flirey and Nonvy, our patrols took prisoners, including an officer.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Last night German aviators threw down fifty bombs in the region of Dunkirk. No victims have been reported thus far.

The Belgian War Office issues the following statement:

In the course of the day of Dec. 18 there were moderately intense artillery actions in the regions of Dixmude and Merckem. Furnes, the approaches to the station at Oudenkerke and the region of Duynhoekje were cannonaded. On Dec. 19 the artillery activity was slight. The environs of Oudenkerke and Duynhoekje were bombarded.

SNOW ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

Winter's First Storm Brought a Temporary Lull in the Fighting.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Dec. 16, (Delayed.)—Last night snow began to fall over the British armies in France, and this morning all the countryside was deep in snow. It has been blown across the roads in deep drifts by a wind with a wail in it, and lies piled against the banks in beautiful whiteness. The peace of a white, cold world seems to come over the fields of war, where all the ugliness of human strife,—all the slaughter of beauty, all this smashing of decent things, all the death of youth, is covered up by this veil of snow, upon which for a little while the sun is shining, and a great hush, the queer stillness that comes after a snowfall, has come over the zone. The very guns seem silent for once, as though sleeping under the white counterpane that hides their ugly snouts.

For a few hours this morning, anyhow, there was a white truce, because the airplanes could see nothing in the scudding clouds of snowflakes, and could not spot the batteries. There had been a quiet night on the front, except for the howl of the wind, which rose to a melancholy shriek as it came through the woods behind the lines and beat against the shutters of the old French château where the most fortunate of the English officers and men are quartered.

For an hour or two there is the illusion that the snowstorm has stopped the war, like the spirit of peace in a white shroud which has spread its wings over the world and over the slaughter fields. It is only an illusion, and in a little while this snow will melt into rivers of mud, as it did last year, and in the mud there may be fighting again.

FACE 154 GERMAN DIVISIONS.

Allies' Foes Now Near the Previous Western Maximum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Germany's strength on the Franco-British front is placed in official dispatches received here today at 154 divisions, or within one division of the great force amassed there last July when the German military effort against France was at its maximum.

Withdrawals from Russia and drafts upon the younger classes of reservists have enabled the Kaiser not only to make up the enormous losses suffered in bloody battles with the Allies, but to replace the men sent to aid the Austrians in their invasion of Italy. Winter therefore finds the Germans with armies facing the Allies in France very nearly equal to the largest ever before mustered, with advertisement of a great offensive, which may presage another peace proposal.

The Allies, however, are understood to maintain a considerable superiority in numbers on the French front.

BOMB ENGEL AIRDROME.

British Naval Fliers Drop Explosives on an Ammunition Dump.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The successful bombing by British naval aircraft of the Engel airdrome, behind the German lines in Flanders, is announced in today's Admiralty statement. The text reads:

Naval aircraft dropped bombs which burst close to the sheds and on the ammunition dump and railway sidings at the Engel airdrome on Tuesday. One enemy aircraft was brought down ablaze and one out of control. All of our machines returned safely.

TWO SHIPS IN CONVOY SUNK BY SUBMARINE

British Freighters Torpedoed Off Irish Coast—City of Naples Also U-Boat Victim.

The officers of a British steamship which arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port said that two British freighters in their convoy were sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast on Dec. 7. The attack was made about 8 o'clock in the morning and the explosion of the torpedoes was so powerful that it rocked their vessel so much that at first they thought she had been torpedoed. There were American steamships in the convoy, the officers said, but they were not harmed. They did not know the names of the two freighters, because they were marked by numbers, but said they were vessels of 8,000 to 10,000 gross tonnage. The crews of both vessels were saved.

The officers told how British merchant vessels were now equipped with guns which would sink submarines under water within a greatly increased radius.

News of the sinking of the British steamship City of Naples on Dec. 5, off the English coast, by a German submarine, was brought to an Atlantic port yesterday by the Captain of an American supply ship, who was with the same convoy. The City of Naples, which was in ballast and was on her way to an American port under charter to the White Star Line, was about a ship's length ahead of the American vessel when the torpedo struck her on the port side, making a big hole through which the water poured in and caused her to settle by the stern.

Directly after the torpedo exploded the destroyers, in charge of the convoy, steamed at top speed to the location where the submarine was supposed to have fired from and dropped four depth bombs. In the meantime the crew of fifty officers and men from the City of Naples had got away in their boats and were picked up by a patrol boat. The Captain of the American steamship said he did not wait to see whether the depth charges had hit the submarine as he was too anxious to get out of her way in case the German commander should attack the convoy a second time.

The City of Naples was 5,730 gross tonnage, 418 feet 3 inches long, and was built at Newcastle on Tyne in 1906 for Ellerman Bros.

PERSHING LOSES FIVE MEN.

Cables List of Deaths—Pneumonia the Chief Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The War Department today received from General Pershing the following casualty list:

ASHCRAFT, ANSALOM J., private, Quartermaster Corps, Dec. 11, cerebro-spinal meningitis; father, Anselm A. Ashcraft, Hollins, Ala.

CARD, SILAS K., private, infantry, Dec. 17, empyema pneumonia pericarditis; mother, Mary Card, Johnsonville, N. Y.

MAIN, JESSE C., private, engineers, Dec. 16, pneumonia; mother, Mrs. William Main, Stillman Valley, Ill.

DUTTON, BRYAN N., private, infantry, Dec. 16, peritonitis, following acute appendicitis; father, J. M. Dutton, Huntsville, Ala.

MERRILL, SCOTT B., private, infantry, Dec. 16, broncho-pneumonia; father, Charles H. Merrill, Anson, Me.

20 FIREMEN HURT BY AN EXPLOSION

Many Cut by Flying Glass and Burned by Flames at a Blaze in South Street.

Twenty firemen were cut by flying glass and burned by a back draft caused by an explosion of unknown origin in a fire that destroyed a five-story loft building at 42 South Street shortly after midnight.

Windows in other loft buildings in South Street and Old Slip were shattered by the explosion, and the detonation was heard more than a mile away. The Fire Marshall was unable to give the cause of the explosion, but he said he thought it might have been caused by a barrel of alcohol in the basement or by dust raised by a back draft.

A watchman discovered the fire and Engine Company 10 and Truck Company 15 responded. As the firemen pulled up in front of the brick structure and prepared their apparatus to fight the fire there was a tremendous explosion and the forty men of the two companies were knocked from their feet and their apparatus was damaged slightly. Every door and window in the building was blown out, and glass fell from windows in other buildings. Flames from the windows burned the men severely and the seven who were taken to the Volunteer Hospital were severely cut by flying glass.

The explosion wrecked the upper floors of the building, and before other apparatus arrived in response to two other alarms the flames had destroyed the contents of the upper floors. The building was occupied by the Standard Pencil Company and the New York Cordage Company, and their stocks of goods were completely destroyed, with a loss of about $25,000.

Fire Chief Kennon and Fire Marshal Brophy began an investigation of the causes of the explosion. Several firemen who were treated for their injuries in the Old Slip station by Dr. Archer and other physicians of the Fire Department were able to return to their work, but thirteen were sent to their homes. Among them were Lieutenant Newman, in command of the engine company, and Lieutenant John E. Stafford of the truck company.

INDICTS MAYOR SMITH ON ELECTION CHARGE

Philadelphia Grand Jury Holds Him on Two Counts and Will Consider Case Further.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Mayor Thomas B. Smith was indicted today on charges of contempt of court and conspiracy to violate the election law in connection with the outlawry in the Fifth Ward at the last primary, which resulted in the killing of George A. Eppley, a special policeman. Isaac Deutsch, responsible for the reign of terror in the ward on that day, was indicted on charges of murder and manslaughter, together with Lieutenant David Bennett, Policemen John Wirtschafter, Michael J. Murphy, Emanuel Urann, Lewis Feldman, and Clarence Hayden, his political followers.

Further charges against Mayor Smith will be considered by the Grand Jury tomorrow. The findings were presented to Judge Carr today during the closing session of the trial of Jacob Macia, also known as "Butch," the New York gunman who is alleged to have killed Eppley.

One of the bills charges the Mayor with contempt of court in failing to produce certain public documents before Judge Brown during a preliminary hearing of the Fifth Ward case. Another bill charges the Mayor, Deutsch, Bennett, and the five policemen with violating the election law. This ends the Mayor's connection with today's finding.

When the jury convenes tomorrow the additional bill against Mayor Smith for malfeasance in office will be taken up. The jury also started today to consider a bill against William Finley on charges of aiding the escape of the gunmen after the disorder in the Fifth Ward.

CANADIAN TROOPS HERE FROM FRONT

1,206 Officers and Men Invalided or on Leave Return from France.

SOME BRING FAMILIES

Damage to Halifax Port Caused the Change of Route of Transport.

A British transport, with 1,206 officers and men, convalescents, and 803 women and children on board, arrived here yesterday, instead of putting into Halifax, the train service from that port having been interrupted by the explosion on Dec. 6.

As it was after 4 o'clock when the transport was made fast at the pier the military authorities, who had come from Montreal and Ottawa, decided to keep the troops and the majority of the women and children on board until this morning, when they will be sent to Canada by special trains via Montreal. About 200, in charge of Lieut. Col. C. A. McGuffin, were allowed to land and proceed by special train to British Columbia, because otherwise they would not have arrived home by Christmas.

Arrangements had been made with the Collector of the Port that the baggage belonging to the Canadians should go through in bond on the special trains, and the Commissioner General of Immigration at Washington had instructed the local authorities to pass the troops and the women and children without any examination. Tenders were waiting at the head of the pier to convey the troops to the various railroad stations, where they are to entrain for Canada.

The troops were under the command of Brig. Gen. D. A. Loomis, who remained on board for the night to see his men disembark.

A guard of United States regulars was at the pier to see that no strangers were allowed to approach the side of the transport which had her hull and superstructure disguised in a striking and picturesque manner, different to any vessel that has been to this port before. As the big vessel came alongside, the bronzed, well set up, khaki-clad Canadians lining the sides cheered the Americans on guard duty.

"You've got a good job, Sammy," a big Sergeant yelled out, "Hang on to it, old top!"

The naval surgeon in charge said there was not a single medical or surgical case among the returning soldiers, some of whom had been invalided from war service and a few of whom were going home on leave after two years' continuous service. One soldier developed pneumonia on the voyage and another trooper fell over a hatch coaming and sprained his ankle. He was the only one on board who walked with crutches, the surgeon said.

There were about 250 Canadian officers, some accompanied by their wives. The remainder of the women were the wives of soldiers who had gone over to England early in the war to be near their husbands when they came from France on leave.

Captain Miller R. Taylor of the Royal Flying Corps, formerly of Macon, Ga., was accompanied by his wife and baby, Lean Ahlene Taylor, who was born in London on Oct. 31 during an air raid. The Captain said that he had served a year in the Flying Corps and had been in several sharp encounters with the German raiders. He was invalided on account of a fall from his machine through engine trouble on the east coast of England, when he suffered a concussion of the spine.

Miss L. McCarthy returned on the transport after serving eighteen months in France in the base hospitals on her way home to Toronto for a rest.

The Canadians said they were glad to hear that the Conscription bill had been passed at Ottawa and that some of the slackers who had been hanging back at home with the women folks would have to go over to France and do their bit for their country. Several of the officers and soldiers said they hoped to be able to return to the front in France by the Spring and take part in the big drive against the enemy.

DESTROY SUBMARINE THAT SANK TRANSPORT

French Minister of Marine Announces Loss of the Chateaurenault, an Old Cruiser.

PARIS, Dec. 18, (Delayed.)—The old French cruiser Chateaurenault, employed as a transport, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on the morning of Dec. 14, and the submarine which attacked her later was destroyed, according to announcement made tonight by the French Minister of Marine.

The passengers on the Chateaurenault, all of whom were soldiers, were saved. Ten members of the crew were lost.

The French cruiser Chateaurenault was laid down in 1896. She was 442 long, with a beam of 55.7 feet, and displaced 7,898 tons. Her complement before the war was 600 men. Besides being used as a cruiser formerly, the Chateaurenault had been fitted as a minelayer.

WON'T LIFT BAN ON MUCK.

Washington Police Firm in Refusal to Admit German Musicians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Agents of the Department of Justice and the local police have refused to lift the ban on Dr. Karl Muck and twenty-two members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra who are scheduled to give a series of concerts here. They are listed as German citizens and will remain catalogued as such until proof is given to the contrary, the officials say.

Meantime the subscribers have received a letter from C. A. Ellis, manager of the orchestra, stating that Dr. Muck "is not a citizen of Germany," but "a citizen of Switzerland, as was his father."

A copy of this letter has been placed in the hands of Major Pullman, Police Superintendent. Major Pullman today said that neither Dr. Muck nor his orchestra members who were German subjects would be allowed to come to Washington, unless the Washington Police Department received a special ruling from the Department of Justice ordering their admission.

John Lord O'Brian, special assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of the enforcement of the alien enemy proclamation, said today:

"Dr. Muck is a German subject, and as such would be placed under arrest if he entered the District."

The Swiss Legation declined to stand sponsor for the claim that Dr. Muck was a Swiss citizen. Dr. Carl Paul Hubschen, Secretary of Legation, said:

"No official statement has been made by the legation concerning the citizenship of Dr. Muck. We are now investigating the matter. At present we are not prepared to answer questions regarding Dr. Muck's status."

Jamaica Aids Halifax.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 19.—The Island Council has voted £19,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the recent hurricane in Jamaica and £1,000 for that of the survivors of the Halifax disaster.

For Halifax Relief.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday $5 from Mrs. Grace Campbell van Norden of Pittsfield, Mass., for Halifax relief.

SARRAIL RELIEVED OF SALONIKI COMMAND

To be Succeeded as Chief of Allied Army by Gen. Guillemet, Athens Hears.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—General Sarrail, Commander of the Allied Armies at Saloniki, has been recalled, according to newspaper announcement in Athens, says a Reuter dispatch from the Greek capital under date of Dec. 15.

The successor of General Sarrail in command of the Macedonian forces, it is stated, will be General Guillemet.

The return of General Sarrail, who on Sept. 8-12, 1914, prevented the German Crown Prince from flanking the main French Army on the Marne from Verdun, and in the following December prepared on that terrain the greatest trap in all military history into which his Imperial Highness walked on Feb. 21, 1916, is as unexpected as was his secret transfer to the armies of the Orient in July, 1915.

A serious charge had been made against him by General Dubail and indorsed by Joffre and the then Minister of War, Millerand, as a matter of form. It had to do with his subsequent manoeuvres against the Crown Prince. Dubail, who commanded all the armies between Belfort and the Argonne, was his superior. The charge was subsequently dropped and Sarrail disappeared. Shortly afterward announcement was made that he had been appointed to the important command of the Eastern Mediterranean armies.

In October, 1915, General Sarrail moved with the army from Gallipoli to Saloniki, and was made Commander in Chief of the allied forces and led them to their present front in Macedonia.

Although there are several officers bearing the name of Guillemet in the French Army, it seems not improbable that the man selected to succeed General Sarrail may be General Guillaumat, who commanded the French armies at Verdun during their brilliant operations last Summer, when they completed the recovery of virtually all the ground that the Germans had won in their 1916 drive.

RUMOR OF DRAFT CALL.

Washington Has Reports, but Baker Says No Date Is Fixed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A report was current tonight that the next call of draft men to the colors would take place on Feb. 1, and that it would be for approximately 300,000 men.

The Provost Marshal's office denied that any orders had been issued, and tonight Secretary Baker said that any statement at this time as to the date of the second call or as to the number of men to be called was premature, unwarranted and unjustified, and that no date had been fixed.

The task of classifying the man power of the country under the selective service law, in anticipation of future calls to the colors, began Dec. 15. General Crowder believes that with the loyal co-operation of the people, he can board the millions of registrants will within sixty days "stand marshaled for their place in the world's war, each in the class to which his economic worth entitles him."

General Crowder today notified all Governors by wire that President Wilson had authorized that induction into the military service of employes of the postal service called to report between this date and Jan. 1 be deferred until after Jan. 1, and to instruct local boards accordingly. The purpose of this is to enable the postal service to take care of the Christmas mails.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has sent the following statement abroad for publication in regard to the registration of Americans of draft age outside the jurisdiction of the United States:

"Americans residing abroad should register, although they are not compelled to do so by the law, and the registration rules of May 18, 1917. Upon registering they become subject to examination and call to duty by the local board having jurisdiction of their registration cards.

"If they have not registered in foreign parts and return to this country they are required to register within five days after landing at the port of entry."

ENROLL JUNIOR ENGINEERS.

Army Provides Way for Students to Finish Their Courses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—With Secretary Baker's approval, Major Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers, today promulgated regulations governing the creation of an Engineer Enlisted Reserve Corps in which students of recognized technical schools may be enrolled pending completion of their studies.

The selective service regulations have been modified by providing that under such regulations as General Black may prescribe a proportion of the students, as named by the school Faculty, pursuing an engineering course in one of the approved technical engineering schools, may enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Engineer Department, and thereafter, upon presentation by the registrant to his local board of a certificate of enlistment, such certificate shall be filed with the questionnaire, and the registrant shall be placed in Class V, on the ground that he is in the military service of the United States.

WARNS ENEMY ALIENS.

Government Could Intern Them All, Federal Marshal Asserts.

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy told an audience of German-Americans at Public School 54, in East Fifty-seventh Street, last night that enemy aliens in this country ought to be grateful to the United States for its generous treatment of them and compared the lot of Germans in America to that of Americans in Germany. He was loudly applauded. Speaking of the attitude of Germans here, the Marshal said:

"I will say to you that the enemy aliens have not played their part in a spirit of fairness. Although they have committed few depredations, they have not acted fairly with us."

The Marshal asserted that the United States did not fear the presence here of enemy aliens, saying that what they did would have little effect on the outcome of the war.

"You came here," he said to the German-Americans, "because you knew through the experience of your friends and relatives who came here before you that the opportunities here are better and that this is in reality the land of the free. A man with six or seven generations of America back of him might have a right to express a grievance against conditions here, but a man who comes here from a foreign shore ought to be grateful for the liberty he finds here and appreciate it."

There were now only 130 Americans in Germany the Marshal said, and they were required to go into their homes at sundown and remain indoors until sunrise, and also were required to report to the police twice a day.

"Compare this," he said, "with the fair treatment of 80,000 German aliens over here, who are treated like friends."

In concluding the Marshal told his audience to carry this message to their acquaintances:

"Tell them that if it becomes necessary to intern every enemy alien in order that this war may be won, the Government will not hesitate to do so. And tell them that America has never failed in anything she has undertaken. The Government is prepared to handle the situation in as steel-handed a manner as is necessary, but if enough enemy aliens go forth preaching the gospel of fair play and justice this will not be necessary."

J. F. Wischhusen, a native of Germany, who has been in the United States three years, appealed to German-Americans to back up the United States. He said that in the defeat of Germany lay the future realisation of the ideals for the love of which Germans came to America.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Kips Bay Neighborhood Association.

WINTER CLOTHING IS NOW AT CAMPS

Continued from Page One.

ciently detailed statements showing the clothing situation at the camps concerned. It will be seen that, except in the case of Camp Sevier, the clothing supply is reckoned as of a time considerably antedating the report of the Surgeon General."

The figures furnished by the Secretary of War follow:

Camp Doniphan.

Strength, 25,665.

Bedsacks on hand Nov. 30, 32,548; shipped from St. Louis, Nov. 27, 4,502; total, 37,050.

Blankets on hand Nov. 30, 96,109; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Nov. 1, 35,035; total, 131,144.

Comforters on hand Nov. 30, 11,292; en route, 16,300; total, 27,592.

Breeches, (wool,) on hand Nov. 30, 39,935; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Dec. 1, 5,000; total, 44,933.

Coats, (wool,) on hand Nov. 30, 18,671; shipped from Philadelphia Nov. 20, 486; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Nov. 22, 3,500; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Nov. 22, 5,282; total, 27,939.

Drawers, (Winter,) on hand Nov. 30, 38,572; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Nov. 19, 54,000; total, 92,372.

Leggings on hand Nov. 30, 47,628; shipped from St. Louis Nov. 15, 1,000; total, 48,628.

Hats on hand Nov. 30, 62,766. Overcoats on hand Nov. 30, 22,691; en route, 2,833; shipped from New York Dec. 10, 5,000; total, 30,524.

Shirts, flannel, on hand Nov. 30, 104,907; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Dec. 1, 3,000; total, 109,907.

Shoes on hand Nov. 30, 153,803; shipped from St. Louis Nov. 27, 20; total, 153,823.

Stockings, light wool, on hand Nov. 30, 88,369; shipped from Chicago Nov. 22, 27,000; total, 115,369.

Undershirts, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 68,963; ordered shipped from St. Louis Nov. 20, 27,000; total, 93,963.

Camp Funston.

Strength after draft, 40,000.

Bedsacks on hand Nov. 30, 50,607; ordered shipped from Jeffersonville depot Dec. 6, 38,000; total, 88,607.

Blankets on hand Nov. 30, 85,907; breeches, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 26,292; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 28, 500; Nov. 30, 4,500; Dec. 1, 19,120; Dec. 5, 10,000; total, 60,912.

Coats, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 27,087; ordered shipped from New York depot Dec. 11, 10,000; total, 37,087.

Drawers, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 119,416; shipped from St. Louis Nov. 21, 8,500; total, 127,716.

Hats on hand Nov. 30, 46,313; shipped from Jeffersonville Nov. 28, 5,000; ordered shipped from Boston depot Dec. 1, 5,000; total, 56,313.

Leggings on hand Nov. 30, 41,021; shipped St. Louis Nov. 16, 3,880; Nov. 10, 1,500; Nov. 12, 1,316. Total—47,709.

Overcoats on hand Nov. 30, 26,976; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 30, 5,000; Dec. 1, 12,700. Total—44,676.

Flannel shirts on hand Nov. 30, 63,788; shipped St. Louis Nov. 17, 3,920; Nov. 24, 15,990; Nov. 27, 10. Total—85,708.

Shoes on hand Nov. 30, 85,174; shipped since Nov. 20, St. Louis, 25,373. Total—110,547.

Light wool stockings on hand Nov. 30, 125,131.

Winter undershirts on hand Nov. 30, 107,401; shipped from St. Louis depot Dec. 1, 2,000; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Dec. 2, 10,800. Total—120,201.

Camp Sevier.

Strength, 26,475.

Bed sacks on hand Nov. 30, 42,056; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Dec. 6, 19,000; total, 61,056.

Blankets on hand Nov. 30, 71,438; shipped from Atlanta Dec. 13, 5,000; total, 76,438.

Comforters on hand Nov. 30, 24,976.

Breeches, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 1,729; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 13, 24,400; shipped from Philadelphia Dec. 3, 4,000; total, 30,129.

Coats, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 1,510; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 13, 24,240; total, 25,750.

Drawers, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 41,806; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 22, 27,000; shipped from Atlanta depot Nov. 21, 6,000; Nov. 24, 4,126; Dec. 12, 10,966; Dec. 14, 15,062; total, 104,979.

Hats on hand Nov. 30, 30,522; ordered shipped Dec. 1, 5,000; total, 35,522.

Leggings on hand Nov. 30, 60,827.

Overcoats on hand Nov. 30, 27,966; shipped from New York Dec. 14, 4,000; total, 31,990.

Shirts, flannel, on hand Nov. 30, 54,856; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Dec. 1, 5,000; shipped from Atlanta Nov. 30, 80; total, 59,466.

Shoes on hand Nov. 30, 69,311; shipped from Atlanta Dec. 13, 1,000; total, 74,311.

Stockings, light wool, on hand Nov. 30, 55,031; shipped from Atlanta Dec. 12, 15,000; Dec. 14, 15,000. Total, 85,031.

Stockings, wool, heavy, on hand Nov. 30, 20,240.

Undershirts, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 57,136; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 22, 27,000; shipped from Atlanta Nov. 24, 15,105; Dec. 14, 15,121. Total, 114,352.

Camp Bowie.

Strength, 25,281.

Blankets (1)—Depot Quartermaster, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, wired on Nov. 25 that Camp Bowie reported sufficient blankets or comforters on hand to suply each man in camp with three blankets or two blankets and one comforter each; (2) Camp Quartermaster in his report of Dec. 1, 1917, shows 24,518 on hand, i. e., not issued.

Breeches, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 25,778; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Dec. 1, 4,000. Total, 29,778.

Coats, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 26,204.

Drawers, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 73,423.

Hats, on hand Nov. 30, 38,448; ordered shipped from Boston depot Dec. 1, 5,000. Total, 41,448.

Leggings on hand Nov. 30, 45,508.

Overcoats on hand Nov. 30, 8,854; received Dec. 10, 21,681; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Dec. 1, 4,000; total, 34,535.

Shirts, flannel, on hand Nov. 30, 96,195.

Shoes on hand Nov. 30, 59,619.

Stockings, light wool, on hand Nov. 30, 148,710.

Undershirts, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 64,062.

The newly created War Council of the War Department met today for the first time, but did nothing more than inspect possible quarters in the State, War, and Navy Building. Considerable space will be necessary to accommodate the big staff of officers and clerks needed to carry on the work of the council, and one of the bureaus now in the War Building probably will be moved to one of the many temporary structures used by the departments.

The formation of the council's machinery had not been begun today so far as was announced.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT CAMPS STILL BAD

National Guard Shows Some Improvement, but National Army Sickness Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Health conditions at Camps Upton and Wadsworth, where New York troops are quartered, are unchanged, according to the weekly report on sickness in the National Guard and national army cantonments, made public tonight by Surgeon General Gorgas.

The detailed figures given out by the Surgeon General show general improvement of conditions in most of the camps, but in some of the cantonments the situation is worse. With the exception of the 34th Division at Camp Cody, N. M.; the 35th Division at Camp Doniphan, Okla., and the 40th Division at Camp Kearny, Cal., few new cases of measles were reported from any of the National Guard camps.

In the 34th and 35th Divisions the number of new cases is smaller than the number reported the previous week. In the 40th Division the number of new cases of measles is 830, compared with 279 the previous week. There are 1,402 cases of sickness in this camp, compared with 1,383 the week before. The new cases of measles at Camp Doniphan last week numbered 237, compared with 285 the week before, while the total cases of sickness numbered 1,239, compared with 1,132 the week before. At Camp Cody there were 116 new cases of measles last week, compared with 341 the week before, and 1,275 cases of sickness from all causes, compared with 1,515 the week before.

Pneumonia, following measles, is also rapidly decreasing in all but three of the National Guard divisions in which measles has been epidemic. In three divisions, the 30th, at Camp Sevier, South Carolina; the 37th, at Camp Cody, and the 38th, at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, there has been an increase in pneumonia, although the total number of new cases reported from these divisions is not high. At Camp Sevier there were twenty new cases of pneumonia, compared with three the week before; at Camp Cody, forty-two new cases, compared with seventeen the week before; at Camp Beauregard ten new cases, compared with five the week before.

For meningitis the new cases have increased in only two National Guard camps. The Thirty-fifth Division at Camp Doniphan reports six new cases, compared with two the week before, and the Thirtieth Division at Camp Sevier reports six, as compared with one the week before. The number of new cases of meningitis reported in the Thirty-sixth Division at Camp Bowie, Tex., has decidedly decreased, being nine, as compared with fifteen the previous week.

The total number of deaths in all the National Guard divisions last week was 165, of which 143 were caused by pneumonia, while the total deaths in all the national army camps were 97, of which 89 were caused by pneumonia. The showing for the 27th National Guard Division of New York troops at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, was 543 cases of sickness last week, compared with 410 the previous week. There were 2 new cases of pneumonia and 12 new cases of measles.

The showing for the 77th National Army Division at Camp Upton, Long Island, composed of drafted men from New York City comprises 563 cases of sickness, compared with 448 the week before. New cases there last week were 2 of pneumonia, and 10 of measles.

In the national army camps a marked increase occurred in the number of new cases of measles in the 87th Division, at Camp Pike, Ark., and the 90th Division, at Camp Travis, Texas, and a slight increase in the 86th Division, at Camp Funston, Kan. At Camp Pike there are 2,006 cases of sickness, compared with 1,422 the previous week. At this camp there were 714 new cases of measles last week, compared with 337 new cases the previous week.

At Camp Funston there are 1,337 cases of sickness, compared with 1,111 the week before. There were 289 new cases of measles at this camp last week, compared with 221 the week before. At Camp Travis there are 2,983 cases of sickness, compared with 3,004 the week before. At this camp there are 526 new cases of measles, compared with no new cases the previous week. In all other divisions the number of new cases of measles reported is insignificant.

Pneumonia conditions in all divisions of the national army have improved decidedly during the week, except in the 90th Division at Camp Travis, where there were seventy-seven new cases, compared with forty-one the previous week. As regards meningitis, the 81st Division, at Camp Jackson, S. C., reported a marked increase in new cases. There were thirty new cases last week, compared with sixteen the previous week. The outbreak of meningitis in the 89th Division, at Camp Funston, continues to decline, only six new cases having been reported.

SPARTANBURG MEN COMPLAIN OF COLD

Have Warm Clothing, They Say, But Tents Are Badly Heated and Hot Baths Are Lacking.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 19.—Complaints by enlisted men that they could not obtain equipment to protect them against cold failed of substantiation in the course of a careful investigation made here today. During the ten-day cold snap which ended today with the mercury above 30 for the first time in that period, the men suffered hardships because of absence of hot baths, inefficiency in handling food for mess and failure of officers to see that sufficient wood was supplied to each squad tent to warm it at night.

So far as clothing is concerned, the Twenty-seventh Division has been well taken care of, every man having at least one heavy overcoat, two blankets, trench and marching shoes and woolen blouses. There are many men still wearing the Summer khaki, but to these have been issued sweaters for wear beneath the uniform, and all have the service, shoe-top-length overcoat. Few of the men, however, failed to register disgust over the new issue of blankets and trench shoes. Both, they asserted, are of extremely low quality, the blankets being shoddy and light and the shoes breaking after short wear. The soldiers say the ante-war blanket equals two of the new, hurriedly manufactured affairs.

There are approximately 30,000 men stationed here, and during the bitter weather of the last ten days their only bathing facilities have been the comparatively few hot showers at the "Y" huts and the many and at present useless camp bath buildings. Leaving out the Y. M. C. A., there is not a drop of hot water for bathing purposes available for the soldiers.

Under the regulations the men must take at least two baths a week. The water of the camp showers is icy cold. The showers are targets for the wind, being on the highest point of the camp site. The men dodge the icy baths, their first effort on their two half-holidays a week is to get into town and hire hotel rooms for the privilege of hot water. In addition, many Spartanburg homes have been opened to the soldiers.

Recently a Spartanburg hotel proprietor offered the soldiers the use of the non-private bath room on each floor of his hotel. The news traveled fast, and the next half-holiday his hotel was jammed with soldiers; he suspended the privilege. According to the enlisted men, many have gone for long periods without bathing, while some have had to be threatened with discipline to get them to brave the rigors of the camp showers.

According to the men, the company messes are not liberal, and no effort is made to keep food hot. Some privates today declared that breakfast usually consisted of oatmeal, hard bread, coffee, and apple sauce or prunes. They contend that this is not hearty enough for men who from breakfast go out for hours of hard drill in the open. They also assert that the oatmeal seldom is warmer than the mess kits, which have been outdoors all night.

The main complaint of the men, however, deals with shortage of heat. Unlike the National Army men, the exguardsmen live in tents, instead of comfortable wooden barracks. Each tent holds a squad of eight men and a corporal. The canvas conicals are heated by a small circular stove, burning wood. During the cold snap, water left in the tents at taps was ice at reveille. Three days ago the entire camp water supply froze, and the men were forced to go outside the reservation and draw bucketfuls from farm wells.

The men assert that most of the wood goes into the incinerator fire or the fires in the company kitchens, which eat up five cords a day and burn all night—cooking the oatmeal for morning. Contending that they are unable to get enough wood any other way, the soldiers sometimes steal the kitchen supply or raid a more fortunate company. Recently an order went out threatening wood stealers with punishment in the guard house; but the men say they must keep warm and the wood still disappears.

Notwithstanding the chorus of complaint about cold, figures submitted to the War Department prove that the camp is the healthiest in the country. Ever since it was opened Wadsworth has led the list of camps and cantonments with a sick rate so low that it astonished Lieut. Col. Maloney, the divisional surgeon.

Facts submitted by Colonel Maloney and backed up by the entrance registry at the base hospital disclose that so far there have been only ten cases of pneumonia. Colonel Maloney declared that authough "roughing it in the open" must come hard on men accustomed to life in the city, it had upbuilt them physically to the point where colds and coughs were things the men did not have.

Admitting that when the soldiers came down their physical condition would not permit them to stand the test of camp life under wintry conditions, Colonel Maloney said they were now in a class with Adirondack woodsmen—proof against cold and actually thriving on it.

AYER, Mass., Dec. 19.—Division officers here stated today that reports by Surgeon General Gorgas regarding sanitary conditions in training camps did not apply to Camp Devens. The death rate here, they said, was the lowest of any camp in the country, and far below the usual army rate. Every man in camp has Winter clothing, with the exception of a few new recruits, who will be supplied as soon as they have passed physical examination.

Medical experts have said Camp Devens was one of the healthiest of the cantonments, and officers asserted that the base hospital was second to none in the country. There have been no deaths here from measles and less than half a dozen from pneumonia, they declared.

SPARTANBURG'S COLD.

Woman Writes of the Need of Warm Clothing There.

THE TIMES received yesterday the following excerpts from a letter sent from Spartanburg, S. C., to a friend in New York by a woman whose husband is at the Spartanburg camp:

"My husband is very sick. The Surgeon Major has just left to see if there is a place in the hospital for him, as the town is without coal or wood and has been for days. Our room is no place for a sick man.

"I have never suffered so with the cold. This for Southern Spartanburg. The Government hopes to have woolen clothes soon. I tell the truth when I say every day I am in town I see from two to three military funerals. The base is packed, the care awful. If my husband is not better by night, we will try and get him in the local hospital. The men have been taken from the trenches and drill suspended. My face cloths have frozen solid in bathro

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WEATHER SAVES SITUATION

Complaints of Hoarding by Cellar Dealers Impels Schley to Start Investigation Today.

With more than 75,000 tons of coal piled up in freight cars at tidewater points of New Jersey, New York continued yesterday to suffer from a shortage of coal. Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for New York County, saw little or no improvement in the situation over the preceding day. Deliveries were not being made with the speed that had been expected owing principally to the congestion at tidewater terminals, where considerable difficulty was encountered yesterday in the transmission of the coal from the freight cars to the barges.

About 100 barges were available throughout the day for the transfer of the coal to the consumers in this city, but the coal could not be released from the cars in sufficient quantities to utilize all of the barge space. Much of the coal had come in from the mines frozen, and, although all the steam plants were at work, thousands of tons had to be broken up by hand before the coal could be removed from the cars to the barges. All told, not more than 20,000 tons of tidewater coal came into the city yesterday, this amount being far from enough to meet the demands made by consumers upon the coal dealers in all parts of the city.

According to Mr. Schley, the situation would have been a critical one, if it were not for the considerable rise in temperature which lessened the need of coal for heating purposes. From present indications, however, a sudden drop in the mercury would find the poor of the city considerably exposed to hardships and sufferings. For this reason everything possible will be done, Mr. Schley said, to relieve the congestion at tidewater.

Scores of Complaints Made.

To complicate the situation in New York, Mr. Schley received yesterday scores of complaints charging cellar dealers in the poorer parts of the city with hoarding their coal, and holding it up for higher price. Inasmuch as these cellars comprise the source from which a large part of the poor population of the city obtains its supplies, Mr. Schley decided to make a thorough investigation today into the conditions complained of. In several similar instances, brought to his attention in the last few days, Mr. Schley has shut the cellars up. The Fuel Administrator declared yesterday that he would enforce rigorous measures against all cellar peddlers who were found guilty of hoarding.

The coal dealers of the city were hard put yesterday to meet their demands. Burns Brothers reported the actual receipt in thirty-six hours of not more than 5,000 tons of coal, when they had orders for from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of coal. Under prevailing conditions, they announced to Fuel Administrator Schley, that they could only take care of regular customers.

Bad Situation in the Bronx.

Joseph A. Hall, Deputy Fuel Administrator for the Bronx, reported yesterday that there was on hand in that borough 4,000 tons of coal. This was a twelve-hour supply. According to Mr. Hall there was more coal in sight, but not enough to create a reserve. Numerous apartment houses whose coal contracts provided for delivery on Jan. 1 would prove an additional drain on the market, which, according to Mr. Hall, could not be met with the very limited supply available. Similar conditions prevailed in Brooklyn.

Owing to the coal shortage there has been a great increase in the demand for oil heaters throughout the city. The retail price of oil is now 13 cents a gallon. Grinberg Brothers, a large oil heater house in South Street, reported that it has sold every oil heater it had on hand to retailers, and that it was not possible under present conditions to manufacture enough heaters to meet the demand.

About 2,000 persons attended coal protest meetings at two hails on the east side last night to hear speakers discuss means of using public money for relieving the suffering among the tenement dwellers because of lack of coal. The meetings at the Progress Casino, 28 Avenue A, and Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, were held by the Socialist Party. Algernon Lee, Aldermanelect from the Eighth Assembly District, asserted that an appropriation of about $500,000 by the city would relieve at once the suffering among the poor by bringing to the city for distribution about 15,000 tons of coal. He said that a second appropriation of about $1,500,000 would carry the poor through any shortage of fuel, even through a cold snap that would last three weeks. He said that he intended to propose these measures when he took his office as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and he said that his six Socialist colleagues would support him.

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MERCHANT CAPTAINS TO OBEY NAVY ORDERS

Failure to Co-operate With Convoy Commanders Will Cost Them Their Licenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Complaints that American merchant ship Captains have not cooperated with commanders of convoys and with naval gun crew commanders caused the Department of Commerce to issue instructions today to merchant officers to follow the directions of their naval associates in every instance where they are prompted by military necessity. Disobedience of the instructions, it is pointed out, will cause the withdrawal of merchant officers' licenses.

The instructions make clear, however, that in matters relating solely to navigation and to the discipline of crews, the authority of merchant captains will be upheld. Attention is called to the need for the strictest discipline in war times and to the necessity of enforcing sobriety among the men.

The navy's recent insistence on manning all merchant ships with naval reserves grew out of an alleged lack of cooperation by merchant captains and an absence of discipline among merchant crews. Seamen, the navy contended, were permitted to come aboard in foreign ports intoxicated, endangering the ships on their return through the submarine zone.

An arrangement has been reached between the Navy and the Shipping Board providing for manning by the Navy of all transports, all ships carrying supplies for the Army and the Navy and all vessels carrying whole cargoes of munitions. Operation by merchant crews is left to passenger ships and to vssels carrying part munitions and all other cargoes.

SLAYS HER OWN SON FOR KILLING HIS CHILD

Woman 72 Years Old Says She Used Axe with Which Her Victim Murdered Boy.

MONTROSE, Col., Dec. 19.—With the very axe which her son, J. O. Bush, used to kill his 11-year-old son, Mrs. J. H. Bush, 72 years old, slew the father while he slept Sunday night, according to a confession she made today.

Mrs. Bush told officers yesterday that Bush had killed his son because the boy had stolen a sum of money, and that he had then made her help boil the body in lye to hide the crime. A daughter of Mrs. Bush visited the home after the murder and, after seeing bloodstains on the walls, reported the fact to the authorities, who began an investigation. Bush was reported first as having fled to the mountains.

Mrs. Bush in her confession made to the Coroner says she was compelled to witness the murder of the boy and forced to assist her son in disposing of the dismembered body. After the murder, the confession says, Bush went to his room, taking the axe he had used with him, and went to sleep.

As Bush slept the mother entered the room and killed him with the axe, disposing of his body as he had disposed of his son's.

MORE WOMEN CONDUCTORS.

Brooklyn Company Tries Experiment on "Hobble" Cars.

Eleven women, the first to be so employed in Brooklyn, began work yesterday as street car conductors in that borough. They had been undergoing training for the work for several weeks. Those who startetd in yesterday were assigned to centre entrance or "hobble" cars on the Flatbush Avenue line. Accompanied by an experienced man conductor, each of the women made several trips over the line between the morning and evening rush hours. They did their work well, and the railroad officials were said to be satisfied with the result of the experiment.

One of the women who began work yesterday was Mrs. Mary Van Buskirk of 577 Franklin Avenue. She is a widow and has a son who is with the United States military forces in France. Mrs. Van Buskirk expressed herself as well pleased with her experience as a street car conductor, and said that she hoped to continue in the work.

SWISS HAIL NEW TREATY.

Commercial Agreement with United States Received with Joy.

BERNE, Switzerland, Tuesday, Dec. 18.—The text of the new commercial treaty with the United States was published in Switzerland today and caused an excellent impression everywhere. All the Swiss newspapers express the warmest gratitude of the Swiss people to President Wilson and the American Government. The Bund says:

"America has acted toward Switzerland as a real friend in need."

According to the Bund the Swiss grain stocks had been reduced to about 6,000 wagons of wheat, so that without American assistance Switzerland was approaching serious food difficulties.

Intern Boasting German.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 19.—Herman Frederick Wilhelm Babbel, an enemy alien, is under arrest on instructions from Washington and will be interned at Fort Douglas for the period of the war. Babbel, it is alleged, recently expressed the opinion that Germany would win the war and get even with the United States for taking the part of the Allies "if it took forty years." Babbel, who is a tailor, displayed the Prussian colors at his place of business.

Mixed just as you would mix, if you knew exactly how—of liquors you would select if you were an expert.

Club Cocktails

Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

IN TOUCH WITH DR. PAES.

Allied Ministers Dealing with New Portuguese Government.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The British and French ministers at Lisbon have placed themselves in communication with Dr. Sidonio Paes, head of the new Government in Portugal, according to the Temps today.

This recognition of the existing situation, which also has been participated in by the Italian and Belgian ministers, is by way of preparation for formal recognition of the new Government, the newspaper explains. Dr. Paes, it is noted, has seized every opportunity vigorously to continue the war against Germany.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS BEGIN.

Fuel Administrator Makes Appeal for Observance of Order.

Tonight will be the first official "lightless" night in New York. Fuel Administrator Reeve Schley issued an announcement to that effect yesterday, and appealed to all patriotic Americans to observe the order, not only in their business establishments, but also in their homes, so far as possible.

The order went into effect last Saturday, and New York had a quasi-lightless night on the following evening, but it was not until yesterday that the local fuel authorities were able to complete their canvass of business interests in the city and obtain a uniform understanding of the Federal order.

According to this order, there should be no illumination this evening of electric signs and display advertising. Interior lighting should also be dispensed with in stores which are closed for business. The order applies not only to consumers of coal for lighting purposes, but also to establishments where the illumination is brought about by the use of oil or water power.

THE FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS

By the Author of "Russian Court Memoirs"

The remarkable story of how the Ex-Empress and Rasputin caused the Russian Revolution. A book of secret history, telling, for instance, how the boy Tsarewitch asked M. Kerensky if his father was legally empowered to deny him the succession. It gives an eye-witness's account of the interview between the Tsar and the members of the Duma, of the meeting of the Tsar and his wife after the abdication.

Price $5.00 Net. Postage Extra. Fully Illustrated. At All Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

SINN FEIN LEADER HERE TO FACE TRIAL

Dr. Thomas McCarten Sent Back from Halifax Charged with Passport Fraud.

CALLED IRISH AMBASSADOR

Bay Shore Jeweler Ordered Interned After Raid on Wireless Plant Which Received Messages.

Dr. Thomas McCarten, the Sinn Fein revolutionist, who was hailed on his arrival here eight months ago as "the First Ambassador to the United States of the Irish Republic," was brought to New York on a British steamship from Halifax yesterday, and will be arraigned in the United States District Court today on a charge of fraudulently obtaining an American passport. He has already been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on that charge.

It was learned that the British arrested McCarten on a "tip" from the United States Secret Service. He was taken from the Belgium relief ship Naumee in Halifax Harbor. He had shipped at New York under the name of Francis Coulin, and when arrested at first claimed that he was an American citizen. The Naumee sailed from New York with McCarten aboard on Oct. 17, and he was arrested in Halifax on Oct. 20.

"General" Liam Mellowes, a Sinn Fein leader who commanded a force of 700 men at the Easter rebellion of 1916, and Baron Max von Recklinghausen, a German, said to have been left behind as an agent by Count von Bernstorff, formerly German Ambassador to the United States, were arrested in New York on the same day McCarten was arrested in Halifax Harbor. It was said at the time by Secret Service men that Mellowes and von Recklinghausen had been active in planning another Sinn Fein revolt to take place on Easter of 1917. It was said that McCarten was in close communication with the two and aided in their plans. At the time Mellowes and the German Baron were arrested Chief Flynn of the Secret Service said he had reason to believe that they were planning to get back to Ireland to make more trouble, with aid from Germany. Mellowes is now out on $7,500 bail, and is to be tried Jan. 7 on a charge of fraudulently obtaining a seaman's passport. Von Recklinghausen has been interned on Ellis Island.

When McCarten was taken to the Federal Building yesterday by officers of the ship that brought him here, he admitted his identity and told the officials that he was trying to get back to Europe to attend the Stockholm peace conference.

Henry Schneider, a German jeweler of Bay Shore, has been ordered interned following a raid by agents of the Naval Intelligence Bureau on a wireless plant at Bay Shore in the barn of Henry Heuer, a grocer. Heuer is ill of pneumonia. The Naval Intelligence Bureau had heard that a number of German-Americans were paying visits to Heuer, and, coupled with the suspicion that German agents had received valuable information from Government wireless messages, they placed a number of agents about Bay Shore. About a week ago it was found that Heuer had had a wireless plant, which had been sealed by the Government. The raid Tuesday showed that the seals on the wireless had been broken and that it had been in use. It was said that scattered about the floor were memoranda of messages received. The plant did no sending.

The National Security League announced yesterday that it had received from foreign language newspapers very encouraging results of its appeal to them to work for patriotism. A statement by the league said:

"The result was the obtaining not only of widespread assurances of support, but also scores of active memberships in the league from the staffs of the various papers. Thirty-three members of the staff of the Jewish World of Philadelphia, including Jacob Ginsburg and William B. Leaf, President and Secretary of the corporation, have joined the league. Fifteen memberships were sent in by L'Avnir National of Manchester, N. H.; ten from Normanden, Grand Forks, N. D., and three from La Tribuna Italiana Transatlantic, Chicago.

"The Jewish Business Record of this city sent the Security League a contributing membership for the paper itself and personal memberships for five of the staff.

Other foreign language newspaper editors in various parts of the country who have joined the league are: A. C. Meitra, La Union del Pueblo, Clayton, N. M.; John A. Wedder, Nowy Swiat, Chicago; Julio G. Arce, Mefistofeles, San Francisco; Maurice Fog, L'Union Nouvelle, Los Angeles; Mathew Sojat, Hrvatska, Calumet, Mich.; H. Steeg, Jewish World, Cleveland; Alexander J. Johnson, Svenska Kuriren, Chicago; Rodiego de Clauso, El Heraldo, this city.

Better Play Safe

ALL times are hard for men without money. These are hard times even for men with money.

Many of us have seen our investments shrink until little remains. How can we save what is left?

For years now Brooklyn real estate has furnished the small mortgages for the investments of men of moderate means.

They are good mortgages—better to-day than ever. Interest is paid promptly. Out of $1,173,549 due us on November first less than 2½% was unpaid on December 15.

These mortgages are guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company and are for sale at any of our offices. Better buy them before you do something less safe with your money.

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350 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

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CAPE COD FIRE LIGHTER—Polished brass, without tray. $4.00; with small tray, $4.63; with large tray, $5.00. Hammered iron, $7.50. Hammered brass and hammered copper, $10.00.

NUT BOWL—Ebony finish, nickel anvil and hammer; mahogany finish, copper anvil and hammer; mahogany finish, nickel anvil and hammer. Specially priced at $2.50.

SILEX COFFEE FILTER—Available in four sizes: 2 cup size, $4.00; 4 cup size, $5.00; 6 cup size, $6.50; 8 cup size, $7.50.

So many presents serve only the purpose of being something to *give* on Christmas Day, that everybody appreciates one which is something to *use*, every day in the year. You will find useful gifts of exceptional attraction at Lewis & Conger's.

LEWIS & CONGER

Forty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue New York

A TRIBUTE FROM THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR

SIR CECIL SPRING RICE pays tribute to Hugh Gibson's important book, "A Journal from Our Legation in Belgium":

¶ "I know of no book which so vividly presents the actual, day-to-day impression of what occurred during your stay in Belgium—as the terrible story developed, with all reserve, without any exaggeration, or attempt at effect.—I found the impression in my mind growing every moment until I felt as if I had been myself an eye-witness. I cannot help adding—because I feel it so strongly—that the book in every line of it is the work of a good and brave gentleman to whom my country and people are proud to be under the greatest of obligations."

"A JOURNAL FROM OUR LEGATION IN BELGIUM"

DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO. D.P.&C. GARDEN CITY NEW YORK

FIFTH LARGE PRINTING. AT ALL BOOKSTORES. NET, $2.50.

W. L. Douglas acquired the habit of saving early in life. Although his wages at the start were only $8.00 a month, he deposited the whole of his first month's earnings in the bank. While it was agreed he was to receive $5.00 a month, in wages besides his board and clothes, as a matter of fact he received only $10.00 during the three years this agreement was in force, as it was only verbal and his uncle did not consider it binding. Mr. Douglas is today President of the People's Savings Bank, Brockton, Mass.

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W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of every pair of shoes before they leave the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. The best known shoes in the world.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas

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BOYS' SHOES Best in the World $3.00 & $3.50

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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

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1495 Broadway (Times Square)
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*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
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421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
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*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
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*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.*

Busy men and women will appreciate this suggestion (only 5 days to Xmas): phone or write us NOW, tell us to whom you would like to send a Live Xmas Tree (3-4 ft.), to whom a Cove of Evergreens (7-8), a Front Garden (6 up), a Garden of Roses (65 up), etc.—we'll do all the rest!—and will do it beautifully!

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Genuine reductions—unquestioned qualities—broad assortments.

Women's Boots

At Sixth Ave. Store at $3.85 a Pair

Women's gun metal calf, lace and button; all velvet, button; patent leather. Not all sizes in any one style.

At $4.85

Black calfskin lace and button; kidskin, with kid or cloth tops; patent leather, button and lace. Small lots of novelty shoes.

At $6.85

8-inch boots, of black kid; brown kid, with cloth tops; all brown kid, lace; dark tan calfskin, lace; some with cloth tops; really fine shoes.

At Fifth Ave. Store at $6.85 a Pair

Black kid, lace and button; gray cloth tops; all black kid, lace, Louis heels; patent leather gray tops, black calfskin, lace, taupe cloth tops.

At $7.85

High cut black kid lace; patent leather, satin tops; black kid, white kid tops; mahogany calf, cloth or calf tops; all white kid, with gray kid.

At $8.85

Mahogany calf and kid, gray kid and buckskin, patent leather, gray tops; a number of small lots of $10 and $12 shoes of prevailing modes.

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Andrew Alexander

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"The Liberty" Hose—for Men and Women

They give freedom from holes, darning and unnecessary expense and are unusually appropriate for gift purposes this year when patriotic Americans are making war on waste and extravagance. One pair of HOLEPROOFS will outwear two pairs of almost any other hosiery.

For Men, 6 pairs, Cotton, $1.75; Mercerized.. $2.00
Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 6 pairs..... $3.30
For Women, 6 pairs, Cotton, $2.40; Silk Lisle.. $3.00
Women's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs..... $3.30

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"Little strokes fell great oaks."

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"A GOOD BOOK for EVERY HOME at this time."
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All Bookstores, 4th Printing, $1.25.

BIG FOOD SCANDAL STARTLES BERLIN

Confidential Protest by Neukoeln Municipality Published by the Vorwaerts.

MAY CAUSE WALDOW'S FALL

100 Per Cent. Above Fixed Maximum Prices Charged to Workers for Necessaries of Life.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19.—What I recently cabled with regard to the confusion and collapse in food distribution in Germany was sensationally confirmed in startling confidential documents which the Vorwärts, alone of all the German papers, published yesterday. It takes the form of a lengthly document from the Municipal Council of Neukölln (Berlin) to the War Food Distribution Department and publication of it will undoubtedly be a serious bombshell for the Government, while it will certainly make the position of the head of that department, Herr von Waldow, untenable.

It shows how the Government, despite warnings, callously and determinedly shut its eyes against, and even connived at, the most brutal profiteering at the expense of the workers. It demonstrates, too, that big industrial interests shared tremendously in this heartless exploitation of the working classes. The document, which is so lengthly that only a broad summary can be given, begins by referring to the increasing dissatisfaction among the workers engaged in munition making regarding food distribution. In Neukölln there are 1,300 works engaged in munition making and general war work. Following the example of such large concerns as Krupp, those factories, through their own buyers, procured vast quantities of foodstuffs and sold them to their workers as their rations, invariably at prices high above those legally fixed as maximum prices. So deep-rooted was their species of robbery that even the municipality was compelled to sell the foodstuffs it had at its disposal at prices above the fixed maximum prices, in order not to create discontent among the workers."

Repeated requests were made to the Government authorities to stop such shameless proceedings, but all requests fell on deaf ears. The profiteering by the big armament and industrial firms continued until in September "great unrest was noticeable among the workers," especially as those big employers of labor had obtained such large quantities of food that the workers were entirely in their hands. The Government Food Distribution Department is condemned as having completely failed in its duty.

The document then gives details of profiteering by those wealthy concerns in all kinds of the first necessaries of life. To give a few examples: Cereals were disposed of at 100 per cent. over the maximum prices; potatoes, vegetables and fruit at considerably over the maximum prices, and in the case of such articles "the situation in September became almost unbearable." Cheese could only be bought at 100 per cent. above the Government-fixed charges, and the position was much the same with regard to meat. Naturally such action by the big firms drove the market generally to put on the screws to a like extent.

The memorandum condemns the whole Government system out of hand, and says it is leading to certain disaster which can only be warded off by the promptest remedial measures. The document is dated Dec. 3, and its publication is all the more remarkable owing to the fact that von Waldow had done everything possible to prevent its publication. He even threatened the Neukölln Municipal Council with legal proceedings should they publish it. But the Vorwärts braves his wrath and comments on it in most scathing terms. It is, it declares, "a document of the infamy of the times we live in, the report of a lost battle" which gives "a shattering proof of the shameful and complete collapse of the food policy of the country in the fight against profiteering and illicit trading." The Neukölln report shows that moral disaster has already been achieved, it says, and physical disaster will soon follow unless the Government acts at once.

The article concludes by saying that the one thing needful is an early peace, so that the country may build itself up afresh on a basis of democratic reform.

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China—A Nippon Tea Set for $5.00. A practical Yuletide gift.
Floor Lamps—Mahogany. Standard with silk shade. $10.95
And many others.
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Useful Christmas Gifts
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Cigarette Box	Service Plates
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Decanter	Sheffield Platter
Glass Service	Rock Crystal Colognes
Marmalade Jar	Dinner Set
Crystal Table Decoration	Breakfast Set (individual)

Illustrated Christmas Folder upon request.

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By way of explanation:—Holiday Goods are usually marked at lowered prices the day after Christmas. We take time by the forelock, and make these reductions preparatory to the Christmas festival, when our customers appreciate the savings most.

This is another instance where Greenhut's helps to reduce the high cost of living, and the high cost of giving.

Store Open Evenings Until 7 o'Clock

Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Till 12 o'Clock Today (Thursday)

This means that you will receive Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with each 10c you spend on purchases made today till 12 o'clock.

Filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in this store, or for $2 in cash.

The Jewelry Sections

Are ablaze with displays of holiday articles. In all New York you will not find more carefully chosen pieces. Exquisite articles in solid gold or platinum, set with diamonds and other precious stones,—also endless arrays of inexpensive jewelry in solid or filled gold, set with semi-precious stones.

GIFTS FOR FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHER, SISTER, SWEETHEART AND FRIEND.

No matter how little you pay, your gift will be in good taste if chosen here.

"TOY TOWN"
Loaded With Good Things for Boys and Girls

Needless to say, a source of endless entertainment for the kiddies and hardly less so for the oldsters.

Do us—and yourself—the favor of coming in as early as you can to secure the benefit of today's big specials.

Books for Children

We have been at considerable pains this year to provide a suitable stock of inexpensive gifts of books for the youngsters.

We devote an entire section of our Book Store to the needs of boys and of girls. This division will be found of particular interest to Sunday school teachers as well as to parents.

Books for Boys
PECK'S BAD BOY AND HIS PA—at 69c.
GUIDE TO UNITED STATES HISTORY—at 49c.

The Letty Series at 60c
LETTY OF THE CIRCUS.
LETTY AND THE TWINS.
LETTY'S NEW HOME.
LETTY'S SISTER.
LETTY'S TREASURE.
LETTY'S GOOD LUCK.
LETTY AT THE CONSERVATORY.

Little Leather Classics—at 10c
MERRY CHRISTMAS.
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MY ROSARY.
THE SHEPHERD'S PSALM.
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LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.
CROSSING THE BAR AND MANY OTHERS.

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THE "EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW" SERIES—at 45c.
Some of the Titles:
BIRDS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
FAIRY TALES EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
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WATER WONDERS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
WILD ANIMALS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
AND MANY OTHERS.

A Handful of Gift Suggestions From a List of Thousands

$6.50 Cowhide Leather Traveling Bags—at $5
$10 Sole Leather Suit Cases—at $8.50
Boys' Suits or Overcoats—most popular styles and materials; at $3.95
Boys' Raincoats—sizes 4 to 16 years; at $2.50
Women's Silk Hosiery—black, white and scores of new fancy stripes; all sizes; values to $2.45; at $1.35
Women's Pure Silk Hose—(slight defects); regularly to $2.25 pair; sale $1
Men's Fibre Silk Reefers—in pearl, white, khaki, black and fancy colorings; values to $1.50; at 65c
Quadruple-Plated Bread Trays—etched floral design; beaded edge $2.50
Men's $7.50 Blanket Bathrobes—bound around the edge of collar and cuffs, around the pockets and down the front, with silk cord; best colors; any size; sale, at $5
Men's and Boys' 75c and $1 Winter Caps—at 69c
Boys' and Children's $2.95 & $3.50 Hats—velvets, plushes and fine cloth; at $1.65
Velvet and Tweed Hats—odds and ends; 75c and $1 grades; at 50c
Writing Paper—marbleized cabinets of Dorothia Lawn; 3 quires of writing paper for $1
Sheffield Quality Plate Sandwich Trays—pierced border; 10 inch $2.50

In the Men's Store

Great big timely sales of WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS —also SMOKING JACKETS AND HOUSE COATS, in newest styles, at lowest prices.

In the Store Downstairs

GIFT SUGGESTIONS ARE CROWDING EVERY SECTION.

Aluminum Ware, Carpet Sweepers, Serving Trays, Percolators, Chafing Dishes—Dinner Ware, Cut Glass, Fancy China, Bric-a-Brac, Etc., Etc., Etc.

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Today until 12 o'clock.

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364-366-368 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Will place on sale today

Luxurious Wraps of chiffon velvet trimmed with rich furs—formerly $225 to $395—
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AN ODD GROUP OF VELVETEEN, CHIFFON VELVET AND SATIN WRAPS—FORMERLY TO $195—$85 & $110

Higher Cost Wraps of Velvets and Brocades — trimmed with Kolinsky — —Taupe Wolf—Fox—Mole and other fashionable furs—Formerly to $500—**at $295**

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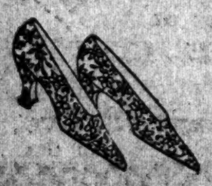
Formerly $125 to $175—**at $75**

Street Dresses—Of serge, tricotine, satin and velvet—Formerly $75 to $145—**at $45 & $65**

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning This Morning
An Important Special Sale of
Smart Evening Slippers
Formerly $8
Special at $4.95



¶ Of cloth of Gold and cloth of Silver in plain or fancy Brocaded effects; also in Black Kidskin with steel beading, or Bronze Kidskin beautifully ornamented with bead work.

¶ All strictly bench-made, with hand-turned soles and 2⅛ Louis XV heels. Sizes 2 to 8, widths AA to D.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

New January Numbers of
Columbia Records

From Concert Hall to Battle Front goes Percy Grainger.

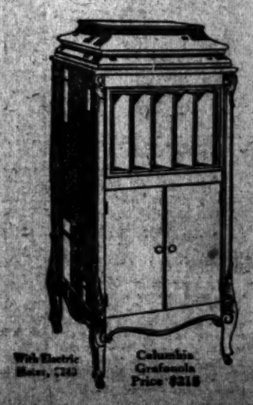
The popular young Australian pianist, now "doing his bit" in a United States Army Band, is here introduced as an exclusively Columbia artist in his first record, Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody." An interpretation of charming individuality reproduced with an amazing fidelity that sets a new mark in pianistic recording. A6000—$1.50

Lazaro—flaming through "Di Quella Pira!"

In this most dramatic song of Verdi's most dramatic opera, Lazaro gives us a thrilling example of the emotional possibilities of the human voice. A record that explains why opera audiences respond with such thunderous applause to Lazaro's singing of this solo. 47211—$2.00

Barrientos' Loveliest Love Song, "Caro Nome!"

For this record the celebrated Metropolitan Opera soprano has chosen "Caro Nome," from "Rigoletto," an aria that for over half a century has been continuously growing in popularity and adding to Verdi's fame as a master of melody. A beautiful song made more beautiful because a great artist has added simple sincerity of expression to a faultless technique. 48649—$3.00



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Margaret Woodrow Wilson sings the People's Songs.

The daughter of our President has inherited his sympathetic understanding of the people. She has chosen to devote her genuine artistic talent to the simple songs everybody knows and loves. In a double record she gives this month most appealing renditions of "My Laddie" and "My Old Kentucky Home." A2416—$1.00

Sixty-five other numbers are included in this wonderful January list of Columbia records. Stracciari, Rothier, and Elena Gerhardt are also included among the artists. There are unusually fine selections of popular hits and dance music, as well as many specialties, including an absolutely unique record, "Life in a Trench in Belgium," a sensational word-picture of the great war.

Join the Red Cross today. 10 million are members by Christmas. All you need is a heart and a dollar.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 20th of Every Month

Columbia Graphophone Company, New York

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Cravats He Would Select for Himself

Most men have their own ideas about what's what in neckwear. We know what they are and consequently show, year round scarfs that meet their approval. A hint:—this advertisement, "carelessly" placed where others may read, may bring Christmas ties after your own choice.

Men's Cravats 94c to $3.89

The silks in most cases are imported, in two-tone dark shaded effects, smart Persians, swivel figured weaves and undertone striped patterns. All well made in open end shapes.
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To be worn on the wrist, with nickel and Sterling silver cases. Some are made with unbreakable crystals and luminous figures and hands.
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American make, 7 and 15 jewels, $8.94 to $22.89
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The traveling man and the stay-at-home also, find that they provide a convenient method of purchasing toilet articles and a compact way of keeping them. Usually fitted with brush, comb, mirror, tooth brush holder, soap dish, space for safety razor, and the like. $2.24 to $23.74.
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Fitted Suit Cases for Men, $37.50

Containing eleven black and nickel toilet articles made with the same care as the case itself, it will prove a real convenience. Case of black, long grain leather, with brass side locks, reinforced sewn-on corners, leather lined.
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The United States Food Administration asks that you use all food products carefully, so that there will be plenty for our soldiers and our allies. At lunch to-day and every day order no more than you can eat.

AMERICAN Business for the Southern Americas

Why are *more* people going to Cuba, Jamaica, Central and South America *today* on ships of the Great White Fleet than at the same time last year?

Because every hour, every week is emphasizing the need of American products in the countries to the south of us.

Take foodstuffs, for instance. One recent steamer carried among her passenger supplies *three different American food concerns*—as well as large consignments of flour, cereals, canned goods, crackers, etc.

American business houses are going into the southern markets with everything that can be spared from our own needs and those of our Allies.

The organization of the United Fruit Company is always at your service—to advise about routing, representatives, cargo space, methods of packing and shipping.

May we cooperate with you?

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"Yeeaay Penrod!"

At Sam Williams's shrill summons a long suffering neighborhood invariably prepared for the worst. "That Schofield boy" and Sam and the doting and dusky Herman and Verman are afoot again. Booth Tarkington chronicles their further amazing adventures in this book that you will give to the one you love best—after you've chuckled over it yourself,

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Conrad is at his masterful best in his latest tale that has in it the sweep of the sea and its abiding mystery. An unforgettable story is "THE SHADOW LINE"

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WORLD'S GREATEST GUN.
The French are constructing a giant gun to bring down fortresses. An idea of its size, obtained from a picture in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

$178,250 PAID FOR VOLPI ART OBJECTS

A 16th Century Umbrian Carved Walnut Cassone Brings $7,400 as Sale Ends.

$15,100 FOR 3 TAPESTRIES

Six Venetian Life Scenes by Pietro Longhi Fetch $3,120—Caruso Buys Old Italian Chairs.

There were returns of $110,535 for the third and last afternoon of the Volpi sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday, making a grand total of $178,250. There was a large audience and spirited bidding with good prices for the greater number of the pieces. A sixteenth century Umbrian carved walnut cassone brought the highest price of the sale, going to R. H. Lorenz, agent, for $7,400. It was very elaborately carved, the effect heightened with gilding, and was from the palace of the Marchese Marignoli of Rome, and in the centre of the front was carved the Marignoli coat of arms, the escutcheon supported by a pair of amorini. Winged female figures finished the corners, and lions couchant took the place of feet as supports.

Tapestries brought the next highest prices, two of these going to Bernet, agent, for respectively $5,100 and $5,000, and Vitall Benguiat paid $5,000 for another. The first was a seventeenth century Flemish tapestry representing "Europa Landing in America," and showing the prow of the Columbus ship. The second was a Gobelin of the same century, a pleasing subject, "The Gardeners," with foliage trees in the foreground, a glimpse of an Italian formal garden with a palace and mountains in the distance, while near a Greek fountain three Putti, two little chaps in brilliant red and one in brown are engaged in gardening. Mr. Benguiat's tapestry was sixteenth century Flemish with many figures and building and leopards in the foreground, and with a wide figure border. Of other tapestries, a sixteenth century panel, Florentine design and Flemish weave, small, 4 feet 5 by 4 feet 7, a girl and youth running in a forest, went to Benguiat for $2,000; a beautiful fifteenth century Flemish verdure tapestry, a reclining stag and a beautiful background of large graceful leaves with here and there a flower and a verdure and figure border went to M. L. Jellinek for $5,500.

Three eighteenth century carved Venetian walnut arm chairs, upholstered in petit point, went to Orselli for $900. A delightful sixteenth century Italian walnut arm chair, elaborately carved and upholstered in tapestry of the period, the back with design of Samson and Delilah, went to Seaman, agent, for $1,550, and a pair of the same period carved and with bronze ball finials, contemporary tapestry on seat and back, the latter showing a design of the Virtues as female figures, for $3,300.

A charming fifteenth century colored terra-cotta bas-relief of the Madonna and Child with St. John went to A. Kingsley Porter for $1,000. The Sienese wooden figure of the Annunciation went to Orselli for $325, and the Dutch painting ("The Surgeon") by Adriaen Brouwer, on a panel, to Bernet, agent, for $1,300. The six portrait groups, "Scenes from Venetian Life," by Pietro Longhi, went to a new buyer at the American Art Galleries, E. Segre, who paid $3,120 for them, $520 each. There are four of these Venetian life scenes by Longhi at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Two have belonged to the museum for several years, and the other two, hung at the same time, were the property of J. Pierpont Morgan until the recent gift to the museum of all the Morgan properties remaining there.

Another cassone which brought a good price was of the sixteenth century Umbrian carved walnut, figures of justice and mercy on the front, two putti supporting an escutcheon, acanthus leaves and scrolls, went to Bernet, agent, for $3,000. A Venetian walnut table of unusual design, plain top, apron fitted with drawers and a longitudinal paneled base, went to T. E. Gillespie for $1,525.

One of the interesting pieces of furniture was a sixteenth century Sienese painted armoire, the work attributed to Baldassare Peruzzi of Siena, a noted artist, contemporary of Raphael. This went to S. S. Pickette for $1,100.

Caruso was one of the many buyers, and invested a few thousand dollars in a number of pieces. One of the sixteenth century Italian walnut Dantesca chairs, massive but simple, with old red velvet seat and back, went to Caruso for $600, and a fald stool with delicate frame of wrought iron, with bronze ball shaped finials, pear shaped bronze feet and seat of crimson velvet, to him for $310. For a panel in tempera, "The Annunciation," by Giovanni Lotti da Siena, he paid $200, and a number of other chairs in different styles were among his purchases.

Aside from the regular sale a gold and enameled watch was sold for $85, and an eighteenth century rose diamond necklace for $300, the returns to go to the Hero Land fund.

ASKS IRISH RECOGNITION.

Seeks a Pledge That We Will Get Erin Into Peace Conference.

Men and women numbering 1,000, gathered in Terrace Garden last night under the auspices of the Irish Protective League to demand representation for Ireland at the world peace conference, found their highest enthusiasm at a reference to the recognition of the Irish republic by the Russian republic. They also cheered when one of the speakers declared that the countries most entitled to admiration were those which had refused to enter the war and mentioned specifically Sweden, Switzerland, and Ireland.

Every statement against Great Britain was welcomed vociferously. The audience contributed generously in response to an appeal by Mrs. Donnelly, a sister of Mrs. Joseph Plunkett, who described herself as a friendly alien, and who asked for "silver bullets from fighting Irishmen." The crowd hissed the names of Arthur Balfour and Lord Northcliffe and approved declarations that most American newspapers had been "bought."

Frank Harris of Pearson's Magazine, one of the speakers, began by taking a drink of water and declared "this is the first drink of water I've drunk today." Later Mr. Harris took another drink and said, "I'm in the humor to tell you stories; the water hasn't affected me yet." He then related an incident involving a glass of Benedictine and, in response to the laughter of his audience, remarked: "It's funny how any drunken story meets the approval of the American people, who are about to declare for universal prohibition."

Mr. Harris was cheered when, in relating an anecdote about an Irishman who had lost an arm in the war, he characterized him thus: "Poor fool, he had fought for England."

John Devoy of The Gaelic American read an address which asked "if President Wilson's declarations are not made good in the case of Ireland, and England continues to rule the country in defiance of the will of the people, what will the world say about American 'scraps of paper?'" He urged that Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Mayors, and the smallest officials be "approached" in Ireland's interest.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the American Government to pledge itself to use its great moral influence to have Ireland's demand for a place at the peace conference recognized.

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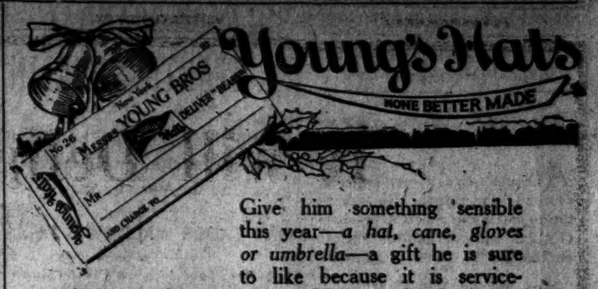

Give him something sensible this year—*a hat, cane, gloves or umbrella*—a gift he is sure to like because it is serviceable and because *he* chooses it.

Give him "An Order on Young's"

Orders at Any Young's Store.

6, 169, 231, 605, 849,
903, 1197, 1361 Broadway
Only B'klyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Have You Power to Perform?

Strength of mind and strength of body depend largely upon the health of the blood. If your blood is thin and watery it lacks the strength to carry off the poisons and waste tissues with which your system is constantly clogged.

This condition saps your vitality, decreases the quality and quantity of your day's work, and makes your life weary and anxious. Eventually comes anemia, a very dangerous disease.

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A valuable tonic because it fortifies and enriches the blood, charges it with iron and creates thousands of new, strong, rich, red cells. When the blood becomes strong in iron and red cells it is hard to remain sick.

If you are run down from overwork, worry or an attack of sickness—if your appetite is poor and you have recently lost weight—if you are pale and too easily fatigued—take a course of Pepto-Mangan. Pepto-Mangan cannot disturb the digestion or injure teeth.

Friendly Warning: For your own protection be careful that you get genuine Pepto-Mangan—Gude's. It comes only as pictured here, and is never sold in bulk. For sale in all drug stores. Read the circular around the bottle.

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Written and Illustrated by Gertrude Alice Kay

The Ideal Xmas Book for Bright, Imaginative Children

Those who remember "When the Sandman Comes," written and illustrated by Gertrude Alice Kay last year, will need no recommendation for "The Book of Seven Wishes." This book contains seven stories about the wishes of certain little boys and girls that came true. Some were good wishes, some bad and one merely foolish, and every one of them brought some very fantastic things to happen, such as riding on the new moon, talking to fairies and gnomes and going to sea in a crib. A whole wonderland spreads itself out in these stories and in the charmingly quaint illustrations by the author, some in color and many in black and white—*Indianapolis News.*

Illustrated in color and line. $1.50 *net. At all stores.*

Moffat, Yard & Co., Publishers, New York

"If anyone asks you what to send me, tell 'em candy—and then some more."

Are you sending a weekly package of candy to *your* soldier?

The men in camp crave sweets constantly, because of the energy they supply. For Christmas, tell your soldier that you have placed a standing order for a package to be sent him every week, through

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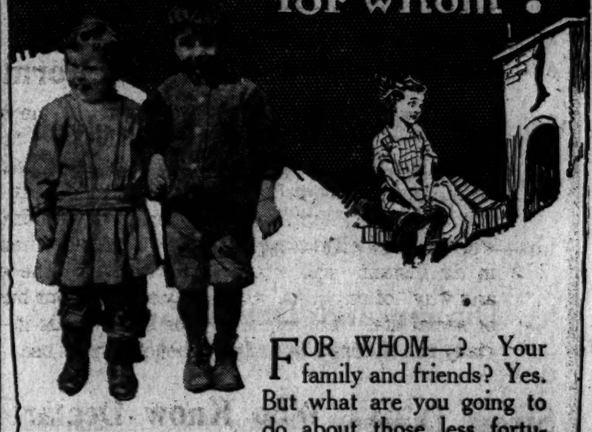
Christmas—? for whom?



FOR WHOM—? Your family and friends? Yes. But what are you going to do about those less fortunate—those who have nothing upon which to depend? Take out your Christmas list—and make this revision. *Head it with a remembrance for the poor little kids and mothers of the tenement districts.*

Help Us Make Christmas REAL for the Poor

Help us give them food, clothing, shelter, and nursing care. It means everything to them. They face a Christmas destitute of necessities and happiness unless you and those about you give—and give generously. Cut out the blank below and send it in with whatever contribution you can spare. It will ALL go directly to the care and comfort of the most needy families we know.

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Room 210
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Please cut along this line, fill out and mail

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Enclosed is $... Christmas relief for the most needy applicants.

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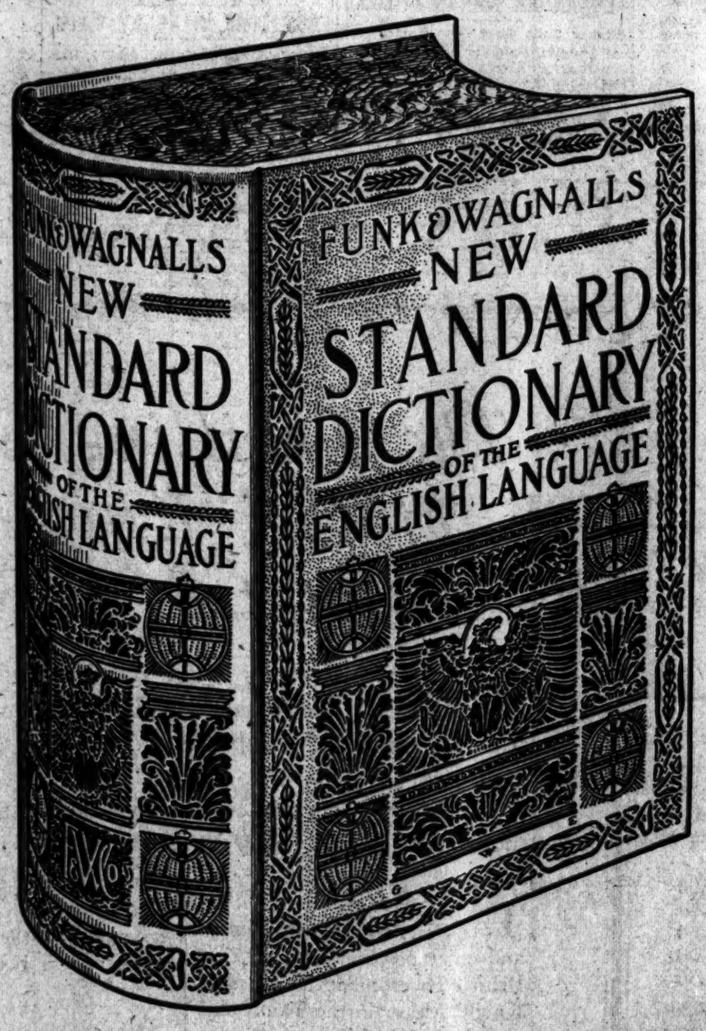

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SHUTTLING ABOUT OF HIGH-PRICED BALL PLAYERS CAUSES TROUBLE

FANS WARN RICKEY TO RETAIN HORNSBY

Petition to be Presented to Head of Cardinals Threatening Withdrawal of Support.

DEALS CREATE TROUBLE

Patrons of Baseball Angered by Transactions Such as Took Alexander from Phillies.

The methods of frenzied finance which are being adopted by club owners in the major leagues are already causing much unrest among baseball fans which will have a serious effect on the game next Summer. The latest blast from the fans comes from St. Louis, where they will present a petition to President Branch Rickey warning him that if he sells Rogers Hornsby to the Cubs they will not go near the National League Park. It is expected that the petition will have more than 50,000 names when presented to Rickey. In Philadelphia the fans are preparing to show their disapproval of the methods of both clubs by withdrawing their patronage.

The big offers which are made to ball players excite dissatisfaction among the clubs and create a lot of bad feeling, which often breaks up the harmony of a team. This happened a few years ago when Manager McGraw of the Giants made a big offer for Sherwood Magee of the Phillies. When the Phillies refused to let Magee come to New York he was dissatisfied and he has never played as well since. Now he has been unconditionally released by the Cincinnati Reds.

The frequent offers which were made for Alexander of the Phillies caused friction among the players on the Philadelphia Club and it was partly because of this that Baker decided to sell him. The fans in Cincinnati now fear that the big offers Weeghman has made for Groh will cause Heinie to become restless and want to be shifted where he can get more money. It is the same in St. Louis. So many big offers have been made for Hornsby that this player is beginning to believe that there are several teams which cannot get along without him and he will be more persistent than ever about forcing his claim for a three-year contract at $10,000 a year.

The action of the Philadelphia and Chicago clubs in carrying out their big deals is in direct violation of the advice of President Tener, who pointed out to the club owners at the meeting here last week the folly of making sales of star players in such unsettled times, and although both Baker and Weeghman apparently approved of President Tener's suggestions while they were at the meeting, they changed their minds immediately after leaving the secret chamber, for they agreed on the terms of the Alexander-Killifer sale a short time after leaving the National League meeting.

The action of the two major leagues in imposing a tax of 10 cents on all passes for the games next season will undoubtedly open a way for the clubs to cut down the pass privilege, which has now grown to alarming proportions. There are seventy-seven home games, so a pass for the season will call for a tax of $7.70, which is sure to dampen the enthusiasm of many of the privilege seekers.

Another serious blow to the Philadelphia National League Club is expected within a few days, for Eppa Rixey, the Phillies' tall Southpaw, has been offered a position as chemist in the government service and if he passes the examinations he has announced that he will retire from the game for all time.

Negotiations for a new baseball circuit are already under way if the International League carries out its present plans and fails to start next season. The new circuit has not yet been named, but will include Jersey City and Providence of the International League and six cities which were in the Eastern League last season. Providence and Jersey City will take the franchises of the Lawrence and Portland clubs, which are ready to drop out of the Eastern circuit. It is believed that the territorial rights can be adjusted and the circuit will have a class A ranking. Four of the cities will have Sunday baseball—Jersey City, Providence, Bridgeport and New Haven. The other cities on the circuit are Hartford, Worcester, Springfield and New London.

It was not because of the war that baseball was dropped at the University of Pittsburgh. Director K. E. Davis has announced that the reason Pitt will not have a ball team next Spring is because the game did not pay. "We are not discontinuing baseball on account of the war, but the truth of the matter is we cannot afford it. We played Penn State at football to 25,000 people, while we played Penn State baseball last Summer and charged no admission fee and we did not attract a crowd of 100 people. We lost $2,500 on baseball last season."

DEFEAT FOR ST. JOHN'S.

Brooklyn Collegians Lose on Home Court to Lafayette Five.

The St. John's College of Brooklyn basket ball team suffered its first home defeat of the season last night at the hands of the Lafayette College five of Easton, Penn. The game was played on the St. John's court, and the final score showed the visitors in front by 38 to 32. The Brooklyn collegians, minus the services of two of its regulars, who have gone to the service of their country since the last game in which the team took part, was outplayed by the Lafayette quintet.

The lineup:

Lafayette, (38.)	Position.	St. John's, (32.)
Anderson	R. F.	Kelly
Keating	L. F.	Farrell
Miller	C.	Goette
Bobbe	R. G.	Mahony
King	L. G.	Lezoli

Field goals—Anderson, (5,) Keating, (4,) Bobbe, (3,) King, (2,) Behmey, (2,) Miller, Farrell, (5,) Goette, (3,) Mahony, (2,) Lezoli, (3.) Goals from foul—Anderson, (4.) Farrell, (4,) Mahony, (2.) Substitutions: For Lafayette—Behmey for King. For St. John's—Schmidt for Kelly, O'Brien for Schmidt. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Time of halves—20 minutes.

COLLEGE CHESS TILT IS ON.

Columbia to Defend Title in Tourney Opening Today.

Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, represented by teams of four each, will start their twenty-sixth annual chess tournament in the Columbia School of Journalism at 3 o'clock this afternoon, play continuing for three days and winding up Saturday evening.

Charles Jaffe was the winner of the thirteenth game in the match with D. Janowski, of Paris, at the rooms of the New York City Chess Club, yesterday, when the New Yorker scored after the longest sitting of the match. The players made 123 moves before Janowski resigned the difficult knight and pawn ending. The opening was a Ruy Lopez, in which Jaffe played white.

Of the thirteen games played Janowski has won 5, Jaffe, 4, and 4 were drawn.

FORDHAM PREP FIVE WINS.

Opens Season Successfully, Beating Cathedral by 1 to 15.

Fordham Prep's basket ball team opened its season yesterday afternoon by defeating the Cathedral H. S. team of Brooklyn on the Fordham court by a score of 17 to 15. The game was closely fought, although the Bronx youngsters were superior in caging baskets from the floor. Kane was the individual star for Fordham Prep, securing four baskets, while McGowan contributed eleven of the visitors' fifteen points.

DARTMOUTH SCHEDULE OUT

Football Season Opens Oct. 5 and Includes Game Here.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 19.—The Dartmouth football schedule for next year, as announced this evening by the Athletic Council, is as follows: Oct. 5, Springfield Y. M. C. A.; 12, Massachusetts Aggies; 19, Penn State; 26, Syracuse, at New York; Nov. 2, New Hampshire State; 9, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 16, Boston College; 23, Brown, at Boston.

RODGERS ELECTED CAPTAIN.

West Virginia's Great Full Back to Head Eleven Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 19.—Errett Rodgers, star full back at West Virginia and considered one of the leading backs of the country this year as well as last, was unanimously elected Captain of the West Virginia University football team at the annual dinner in honor of the eleven. Rodgers is, perhaps, the most illustrious player who ever wore West Virginia's colors, and his selection as leader for next year meets the hearty approval of the athletic authorities and the student body.

COLUMBIA SOPHS IN LEAD.

Roll Up 43 Points to Freshmen's 11 in Indoor Meet.

In the first half of Columbia's annual sophomore-freshman indoor track meet yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium, the second year men won all the places in the six events except two firsts and one third. For the leaders L. S. Wettles was the biggest point scorer, winning both the 40-yard dash and the hurdle race over a like distance. C. E. Shaw, 1920, had been expected to show up better in the sprinting events, but apparently tired in winning the half-mile run.

HYDE IS VICTOR IN KEEN SQUASH TILT

Strebeigh Also Reaches Semi-Final Round in Tournament at Yale Club.

Play in the handicap squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club yesterday reached the semi-final round. Those to advance in the upper half of the draw were Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club and R. L. Strebeigh of the Columbia Club. In the lower half two more Harvard Club men came through, J. W. Appel, Jr., and J. Onatavia, Jr., With the exception of Hyde all of the players made their advance without experiencing very great difficulty.

In the case of Hyde there was a stirring battle that was the hardest the Harvard Club expert has been forced to face in this year's handicap. His opponent was H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club, who played from plus one-half hand and three aces, while Hyde was placed at minus ten aces. This big allowance in his favor made Mixsell a formidable contestant and several times it appeared as if Hyde might suffer defeat. At critical moments, however, he steadied his game and played so furiously that Mixsell was forced to give over the match at 15—11, 2—15, 15—8.

The first game showed that Mixsell was in rare form. He is always a powerful driver, but he seemed to outdo himself in the match against the Harvard Club man. Hyde managed to slip in ahead of his rival in the first game, but in the second Mixsell, with increasing effectiveness in his work, took full advantage of a bit of flightiness on the part of Hyde. The latter was a bit uncertain in his stroking and frequently was drawn into error. It was really Hyde's errors that forced the second game to the standard of his rival. In the third game there was a keenly-waged battle, and Hyde, forced to do his utmost to stay the advance of Mixsell, played a game of great excellence.

R. L. Strebeigh had a similar kind of a match with H. C. Dessauer of the City A. C., winning by a score of 15—2, 7—15, 15—11. Both men were erratic in their play, which accounts for the pronounced reversals which the score indicates. Strebeigh, however, played some really brilliant strokes in the deciding game, and will now be called upon to face Hyde in the semi-final round this afternoon.

Appel is noted as one of the most proficient handicap players in the Metropolitan section, and he lived up to his reputation in carrying defeat to T. R. Coward, the Yale University star. The latter, a more youthful contender, who will compete in the national championships, played a game of decided merit, but it was unavailing against the tactical skill shown by Appel. Also the Harvard Club man is more severe in his driving, and this counted not a little in determining the result. Appel won by a score of 15—10, 15—12. He played from minus three aces, while Coward was rated at plus three aces. In the last game Coward gave Appel a sharp battle before admitting defeat, and actually led his older rival for a big part of the fray.

Carrol T. Cooney, the old Yale football star, who provided the sensation of Tuesday's play when he defeated Armin W. Riley, the Princeton Club expert, was forced himself to taste defeat yesterday. J. Onatavia, Jr., of the Harvard Club accomplished the downfall of the gridiron heavyweight with the score 15—8, 15—12. Cooney did not play as well as against Riley, appearing to be somewhat fatigued by the exertion required to win the previous round match.

While the playing of the semi-final round is scheduled for today, there will be a rival attraction in the professional match which is scheduled between Walter A. Rinsella, holder of the world's championship, and Frank Lafforgue, the Yale Club professional. The latter is a finished racquet wielder, and is expected to give Kinsella one of the hardest matches that he has played in since he won the championship.

The summaries:

Third Round.—Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, minus 10 aces, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, 15—11, 2—15, 15—8; R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, defeated H. C. Dessauer, City A. C., plus one-half hand and 8 aces, 15—2, 7—15, 15—11; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, minus 3 aces, defeated T. R. Coward, Yale University, plus 3 aces, 15—10, 15—12; J. Onatavia, Harvard Club, plus 3 aces, defeated C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, plus one-half hand and 5 aces, 15—8, 15—4.

FIRE RAZES HOME OF LAKEWOOD C. C.

Loss of Building and Members' Effects Totals $100,000 —Club Will Rebuild.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 19.—The clubhouse of the Lakewood Country Club, of which George Gould is President, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The house was valued at $75,000 and the total loss amounts to more than $100,000.

The fire, which started in the cellar, was discovered by William Platt, the club steward, at 5:30 o'clock. He aroused his family and servants and then telephoned to the Lakewood Fire Department. The club is outside of the town limits and out of the fire district. There were no water hydrants, and the best the fire companies could do was to rescue some of the furniture on the first floor. Several thousand dollars' worth of furniture and fittings were destroyed, as well as personal effects of members which were in the locker rooms.

The house was built fifteen years ago. It was a three-story frame stucco building, along English architectural lines. It was situated on a slight knoll, and was one of the show places of the resort and one of the most elaborate golf clubhouses in the East.

More than $6,000 was expended the last month in redecorating the house. Mrs. George Gould had a room fitted up for her guests this Winter. Other wealthy members had just finished having their private rooms redecorated. There was $50,000 insurance on the building.

The club members plan to fit up an old farmhouse on the golf grounds for temporary quarters for the Winter. Plans are being discussed for the erection of a new clubhouse, which will probably be on a different site

SEVENS TO CLASH TONIGHT.

St. Paul's and Nassau Hockey Teams Are to Meet.

The hockey team of St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., plays its anual game at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight, meeting the seven of the Nassau Hockey Club of Princeton University. The New Hampshire lads have played the Princeton Varsity for a number of years at the local rink just before Christmas. Because Princeton is not engaging in Varsity competition this season, it looked as if the annual game would have to be abandoned, until the Nassau Hockey Club was organized.

St. Paul is reputed to be very strong on the ice this Winter. In fact, the team that wears her colors is said to be the best the school has put together since Hobey Baker's team of 1906, which defeated the Harvard Varsity 5 to 3.

The Captain of the St. Paul seven this year is a lad named Maxwell, and he is regarded as one of the best goal tenders in the game. He is a big, strapping youngster, and despite the fact that he wears glasses, has a keen eye for the flying disk. Humphreys is another schoolboy star who may cause Nassau trouble. He is a fine stick handler and a speedy skater.

The Nassau seven is fast and well grounded in the hockey fundamentals. Raleigh, Wintersteen, and Lamarche are accounted the stars of the Princeton aggregation.

ALEXANDER WANTS $10,000.

Pitcher Calls That Sum Fair Share of $50,000 Paid for Him by Cubs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Grover Alexander, the star pitcher purchased by the Chicago Nationals from Philadelphia, stated today that he thought $10,000 would be his fair share of the purchase price paid Philadelphia, and he thought the latter club should pay it.

"I'm not making any threats," said Alexander, "but I think the public should know the situation. Seven years ago Philadelphia paid $750 for me. They sold me for $50,000. Hard work brought about the boom in my stock, and the man who did the work ought to get some of it."

Alexander said he expected to leave for his home at St. Paul, Neb., tonight. He has not yet signed a contract with Chicago.

BOXING MEN RELEASED.

Magistrate Corrigan Dismisses Charges Against Sixteen.

Magistrate Corrigan, sitting in the Harlem Court yesterday, dismissed the charges against sixteen men of a total of eighteen who were haled before him on summonses on charges of violating Section 1710 of the Penal law, in promoting and participating in boxing exhibitions held at two clubs recently under the membership plan. This is the first favorable action that has been taken with regard to the boxing situation locally since the return to the old order of things following the repeal of the Frawley law.

The clubs to which the defendants in the case were attached are the New Polo A. A. and the Postman A. C., both Harlem organizations. The latter club formerly operated under the name of the Harlem S. C. Two of the defendants, negro boxers, who appeared in a bout at the Postman A. C., were held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Their bail was fixed at $50 in each case.

In dismissing the charges against the other defendants, Magistrate Corrigan, in a long opinion, held that none of the men before him had participated in a boxing bout but the two colored boxers whom he ordered held, and, in questioning the constitutionality of the law under which the charges were made, he added that it was his opinion that if a test case were made the law would be declared void.

The Magistrate further stated that it was a question whether the two colored boxers held for Special Sessions could be deemed responsible for the action of a third party or parties in inducing men to become members of the club and being present at the boxing exhibitions promoted by the club officials. Magistrate Corrigan added that it had not been proven whether the two fighters had participated in a prize fight or simply a sparring exhibition, and, along this line, he held the opinion that any legitimate club may hire anyone it choose to supply entertainment for its members.

GOLF CLUBS SAVING COAL.

Many In Boston District Have Already Curtailed Heating.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Officials of golf and country clubs in the Massachusetts district agree generally with Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield that such clubs can help materially in conservation of coal during the Winter months. Some of them hereabouts anticipated the Fuel Administration's letter to President Howard W. Perrin of the United States Golf Association, recommending that golf clubs close their houses between now and April 1, and have done so already; others, while not closed, have materially curtailed their heating.

Early this month, without waiting for any request from Washington, the Brookline Country Club closed its large locker building. The Belmont Spring Country Club, which also has one of the largest locker rooms in the country, closed the locker building. Woodland has shut off all heat in the locker room. Wollaston has shut off all heat except in the office, where the few dinner parties of the Winter will be held. Braeburn, which is more or less of a home for many members, has cut down on its heat, keeping only the necessary rooms warm.

FAST TIME IN RELAY SWIM.

Berkeley-Irving Team Easily Defeats City College Freshmen.

Berkeley-Irving High School defeated the freshmen of the College of the City of New York yesterday by a score of 33 to 20 in a meet in the City College pool, where every first place went to the visitors. McAleenan and Glebel starred for the visitors, taking two first apiece, and swimming on the victorious relay team.

The relay was completed in the fast time of 2:46 2-5. The visitors took the lead at the gun and increased it with every relay, winning by the length of the pool. Both the 100 and the 50-yard swims were hotly contested.

LEWIS'S HEAD HOLD AGAIN INSUPERABLE

Draak Yields to Southerner's Tactics in Furious Bout on Mat.

Ed ("Strangler") Lewis, the Lexington (Ky.) grappler, whose head lock hold has been the cause of so much comment, adverse and otherwise, added another victim to his list with this hold last night in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre, when he threw Tommy Draak of Holland, in 13 minutes 11 seconds. The match was the roughest of the tournament.

This was due to Draak, who has been a strenuous objector to the use of Lewis's dangerous hold, because of the injuries which may result from it, and came as a climax to an agitation which for a time threatened the disbarment of Lewis from further matches in the tournament. This move was hinted at in an ultimatum given by the majority of the wrestlers in the tournament, to the effect that they would refuse to compete against the Southerner because of his head lock, and the management announced last night that Lewis had agreed to dispense with this hold in future matches.

Starting the match Draak, infuriated because Lewis had refused to comply with his request that the head lock be barred, rushed at the Southerner, and before Lewis was aware of his opponent's intention both wrestlers were grappling in the wings of the stage. Draak carrying Lewis before him in an attack which upset spectators on the stage, chairs, and the scenery.

Referee George Bothner pried the combatants apart and hostilities were resumed again on the mat. The wrestlers did not stay there long, however, for Draak again rushed recklessly and almost forced Lewis over the footlights into the audience. The Hollander continued this style up to the time he was thrown, alternating his mode of attack with a number of hooks, jabs, and swings which are not listed in the wrestling code. Once Draak rushed Lewis at Lewis, and, missing his objective, plunged headlong into the footlights, breaking several of them.

When Lewis thought his rival had caused enough trouble he applied his first head lock. This was about eight minutes after the men started, and Draak successfully wriggled free of the hold.

The Hollander was rather groggy, however, and as he came lunging back Lewis quickly slipped on another head lock, which also was broken. This left Draak staggering and the Southerner found it easy to apply his third and most effective lock.

H. P. Roller, the Seattle, Wash., veteran, scored the quickest victory of the tournament in one of the elimination matches, throwing Peire Le Belge of Belgium in thirteen seconds with a body hold. Wladek Zbyszko was another winner, scoring over Demetrius Tofalos.

The summaries:

Elimination Matches, Twenty Minutes Limit.—First Bout—John Heracle, Wilmington, Del., and Fred Pilakoff, Finland, wrestled to a draw.

Second Bout—Sula Hevonpaa, Finland, and Ivan Linow, Russia, wrestled to a draw.

Third Bout—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., threw Pierre Le Belge, Belgium, in 13 seconds, with a body hold.

Finish Matches, Two Hours Limit, Referee's Decision.—First Bout—Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, threw Demetrius Tofalos, Greece, in 17 minutes 54 second, with a bridge hold and double arm lock.

Second Bout—Ed ("Strangler") Lewis, Lexington, Ky., threw Tommy Draak, Holland, in 13 minutes 11 seconds, with a head lock.

Tonight's matches are as follows:

Finish Matches; Two Hours' Limit; Referee's Decision.—Hans Fuerst, Swiss, vs. Hans Assam, Cuban; Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, vs. Charles Pospishil, Bohemian; Sula Hevonpaa, Finland, vs. Henry Vogel, Saxon; Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., vs. Demetrius Tofalos, Greek; Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., vs. George Manich, Serbian.

CHALLENGES FOR WILLARD.

Fulton One of Many Willing to Fight Champion In Red Cross Match

Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, brought forward a flock of challengers with his announcement the other day that he was willing and ready to defend his championship laurels in a bout, provided the match was held for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Challenges are being issued by all and sundry heavyweights who have been striving since Willard won the title to get the Kansan's consent to a meeting. These include Fred Fulton, the Minnesota heavyweight; Bill Brennan of Chicago, Frank Moran, Pittsburgh's blonde boxer; Sam Langford, the veteran colored boxer of Boston, and Carl Morris, the Oklahoman. Morris added his name to the list of challengers yesterday while in New York.

Foremost among the aspirants to a match with Willard stands Fulton. He has been conceded the place of importance in the heavyweight ranks next to Willard, and in boxing circles throughout the country is generally regarded as the only logical opponent for the champion. Fulton was quick to snap at Willard's offer of a chance at the title and yesterday, through his manager, Mike Collins, proclaimed himself ready and eager to oppose the big Kansan in the ring. Fulton has expressed willingness to post a money forfeit, binding him to the stipulations of the champion that neither participant in the bout receive any money for his efforts, but that all money taken in for the bout be given to the Red Cross.

Jack Curley, the local promoter, is anxious to direct the promotion of the bout without charge and under the supervision of the Red Cross authorities. Curley is confident of finding a place suitable to hold the bout once an opponent for Willard is signed.

COLUMBIA GRAPPLERS LOSE

Temporary 'Varsity Wrestlers Beaten by Boys' Club Matmen.

The grapplers from the New York Boys' Club defeated the temporary Columbia 'Varsity wrestlers yesterday evening by a score of 18 to 3. Young Lee, 115-pound A. A. U. champion, fought R. Crovat of the Boys' Club for the time limit of nine minutes. No decision having been reached at the end of this period, the two continued in two extra three-minute periods, Lee winning the advantage in the last few seconds of the second.

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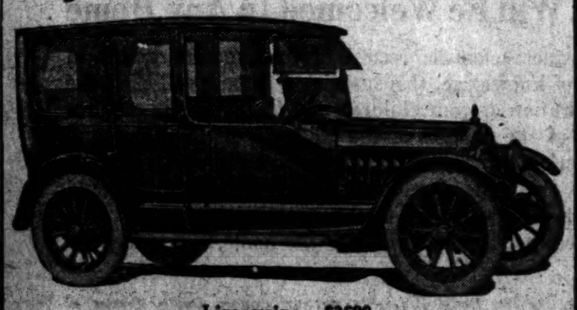

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116	"	$4.50
695	"	$3.50
538	"	$3.00
758	"	$2.50

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Christmas order forms simplify Christmas shopping.
For soldiers—an order on us for a new uniform.
The Rogers-Peet Camp Toilet Case. Compact. Durable. $3.50.
For the men and boys at home—an order on us for a new suit or overcoat.
Membership costs only $1 a year! Join the Red Cross! To-day!
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THERE is an additional thrill in the victory of the Knight-Motored Tanks at Cambrai for owners of Willys-Knight cars.
In this, the severest test ever imposed on an automobile motor, the "Knight" emerges triumphant!
THAT remarkable efficiency and quiet power which led the British government to use the Knight Motor in the Tank renders the Knight Motor peculiarly efficient for enclosed Motor cars.
IN the Salon of Willys-Knight Enclosed Cars at our Broadway Building at 50th street until December 22, you will find this ideal enclosed car motor combined with the convenience and comfort that you have learned to expect in the highest priced enclosed car bodies.
AND because of the economy of our great production, you will find that the Willys-Knight Enclosed Cars add to all their other advantages the important present-day advantage of saving you hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars in the price of your car.
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Baker, Murray & Imbrie INC.
The Sporting Goods Store of Expert Personal Service
10-15-17 WARREN ST.
NEW YORK

'MAROUF,' OPERA OF THE ORIENT, SUNG

American Premiere of Rabaud's Fairy Comedy of "Arabian Nights" at Metropolitan.

NOVEL ORCHESTRA EFFECTS

De Luca Scores as Cobbler of Cairo and Mme. Alda Is Pleasing Princess in a Splendid Performance.

MAROUF, or, THE COBBLER OF CAIRO, opera in four acts, the book from the 935th of the 1,001 "Arabian Nights," libretto in French by Lucien Nepoty, music by Henri Rabaud. Produced for the first time in this country at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Marouf	Giuseppe de Luca
The Princess	Frances Alda
The Sultan	Leon Rothier
Fatimah	Kathleen Howard
The Vizier	Andres de Segurola
Ali	Thomas Chalmers
A Pastry Cook	Robert Leonard
A Fellah	Angelo Bada
Chief Sailor	Albert Reiss
Two Merchants	Angelo Bada, Pompilio Malatesta
The Cadi	Giulio Rossi
Two Muezzins	Max Bloch, Angelo Bada
A Donkey Driver	Pietro Audisio

Oriental Divertissement by Rosina Galli, Premiere Danseuse; Giuseppe Pontiglio and Corps de Ballet.

The Metropolitan Opera House last evening made the first of the new productions that have been announced for this season, "Marouf," an opera in four acts by Henri Rabaud, one of the few French operas of the most recent years. It was given for the first time in America. Owing to circumstances that will be evident to everybody, little had been heard of the new opera in this country. There was, however, a large audience at the first performance that showed the curiosity of a "first night" gathering, an audience that showed increasing interest as the performance went on.

"Marouf" was first produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris, in May, 1914. It was enthusiastically greeted by French critics, both "moderns" and conservatives, and thereafter had a great success in Paris and in some other cities even after the onset of war. Its composer, Henri Rabaud, is a conductor at the Opéra Comique; he had previously held the same position at the Grand Opéra. For some time, also, he took the Roman Prize at the Conservatoire in 1894 has been a fertile composer.

The story of "Marouf," as has been made known already, is taken from "The Arabian Nights' Tales"—"The Thousand Nights and a Night," as they prefer to call them now. Marouf is the henpecked cobbler who seeks an escape from his trials by shipping as a sailor, is wrecked and found by a rich merchant friend, who undertakes to give him what is known as "the time of his life" by introducing him to the Sultan as the richest man in the world with a wonderful caravan coming. The Sultan offers him his daughter in marriage and entertains him lavishly. Marouf finally confesses to the Princess that it is all a hoax and the two flee from the wrath to come in disguise. They reach what desert land they may and find one of those iron rings in the ground that are so common in "The Arabian Nights," and appear so seldom anywhere else; which, on being rubbed, calls forth a genie, who supplies inadequate treasure, as genii are expected to do. It is just in time, for the Sultan is in pursuit. He arrives, and simultaneously appears a great caravan, provided by the genie for Marouf. The cobbler triumphs and all are made happy, except the suspicious Vizier, who is thrashed.

An Engaging Fairy Tale.

It is an innocent and engaging fairy tale, well adapted for operatic treatment. It is lighter vein, a tale without horrors, without gloom, without problems, and offering many opportunities to the musician for variety, illuminating description, characterization, and local color. The local color is, of course, Oriental. The Oriental in music is always a temptation, but it may be a dangerous one. The Oriental idiom is easily at the disposal of any well-informed musician. But nothing so easily becomes monotonous to the Occidental ear as the Oriental formulas. Mr. Rabaud has drawn deeply from the Oriental spring and has saturated his music with its waters.

The composer's method is, naturally, that of the modern musical dramatist. The orchestra is the unceasing commentator and expounder of the dramatic situation and action. There are recurring themes, developed orchestrally. The voices sing in declamatory style without often finding an opportunity to broaden or intensify in a more purely lyric manner a particular episode. There are, of course, some such passages. Those that are cast in the Oriental formula are apt to lose for Western ears something of their potency of emotional expression. There are passages for chorus, the most noteworthy being that which accompanies the gathering of townspeople at Khalifa, the capital where Marouf has been rescued from the sea; and especially at the very end, where there is a sonorous chorus in a fugato style, in praise of Allah, effective in its substance and rhythm—one of the best things in the opera. But coming unfortunately late in the proceedings to count for its true value with an audience already starting for home.

Elaborate Ballet Music.

In the second act the music is lifted for considerable lengths of time from what cannot be called other than the monotony prevailing in the first, for in it there is little that forms a musical centre of interest. It is a distribution unfortunate for the appeal of a new and unfamiliar opera. Here there is a greater variety of expression and of rhythm. There is elaborate ballet music, in which Mr. Rabaud has said his Oriental say without circumspection. There is love music that Marouf sings to the Princess, characteristic in its flow, but hardly highly distinguished and not heavily fraught with passion—perhaps, under the circumstances of the meeting, not intended to be. And there is an air sung by the Princess of a similar sort. Where Mr. Rabaud shines most brilliantly in this opera is in his treatment of the orchestra. There is much finely chiseled, detailed filigree work here, much subtle and delicate instrumental color, with some that is applied more broadly. There is the effect often of naevity. He deals often in complicated and mixed rhythms.

The performance was an excellent one of a work offering many difficulties in detail and in ensemble. It was under the direction of Pierre Monteux, the new French conductor of the Opera House, who showed his admirable musicianship and his firm command of the situation in the good results he obtained. The orchestral part, a delicate and closely woven tissue, with a constant shifting of instrumental color and rhythms, was played with finish and nice balance; and the choruses, also difficult, were sonorous and effective.

De Luca the Adventurous Cobbler.

Marouf is represented by Mr. De Luca—for it is a baritone's opera—who has done nothing better than this insouciant and humorous impersonation of the adventurous cobbler. The music is singularly well suited to his voice and he sings it in excellent style, in that baritone that so often and so curiously verges on the tenor quality. Mme. Alda is most prepossessing in her quality of Oriental Princess, both in appearance and in action, and her singing of the music had more excellencies than some of her offerings this season, so far. Mr. Rothier, Mr. Chalmers, and Mme. Howard made valuable contributions to the representation. Excellence of French diction is not a notable quality of the performance as a whole; for which reason Mr. Rothier's came into a special prominence.

ARLISS SUES FOR $22,500.

Actor Says Herbert Brenon Corporation Failed to Keep Contract.

George Arliss, actor, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Newburger and a jury yesterday in a suit against the Herbert Brenon Film Corporation to recover $22,500 for breach of contract. Miss Jennie Jacobs, a booking agent, testified that Herbert Brenon notified her in September, 1916, that he wanted to engage Mr. Arliss for the films and stated that Arliss told her he would work in two pictures for $45,000. He wanted $30,000 for the first and was willing to give an option on his services for $15,000 for the second. Brenon offered $20,000 for each, but Arliss refused it.

Miss Jacobs said that as a result of her efforts it was agreed that the defendant would produce "Faust" and Arliss would do it for $22,500. Finally Brenon became ill and in his absence A. J. Selznick, Treasurer of his company, who had just heard of the plan, declared that the terms were too steep and repudiated the arrangement.

The defense contends that Mr. Selznick's approval was necessary because he attended to the financial matters. The trial will be continued today.

'MICHAEL KRAMER' ACTED.

Germans Give a Vivid Performance of Hauptmann's Tragic Play.

Hauptmann's poignant drama, "Michael Kramer," was produced last night by Rudolf Christians's German players at the Irving Place Theatre. Although about twelve years old, the occasion marked the first presentation of the piece here in German, and, in fact, only its second performance on any stage in this country. An English version of the piece was played several years ago at one of the periodic matinées given by the students of the Sargent school.

"Michael Kramer" tells the tragic story of an erring son, and of the transfiguration wrought by his death. The piece has a vivid representation by the Irving Place company, a particularly telling performance being given by Richard Feist in the title rôle, that of the father. Good performances were also given by Hans Unterkirchner, as the son, and by Annie Rub-Foerster.

DIMS VAUDEVILLE LIGHTS.

Garfield Declines to Make an Exception for Theatres.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Requests by vaudeville theatres for exemption from the recent lightless night order on the ground that their patriotic services deserve recognition were denied today by the Fuel Administration. The theatres argued the fact that they had permitted use of their stages by "Four Minute Men" and by solicitors for Liberty bond, Red Cross, and other patriotic funds.

Replying to the request, H. A. Garfield telegraphed to the Vaudeville Managers' Protective Association at New York:

"Although appreciating the patriotic services rendered by vaudeville houses to the country, we cannot permit exemption in your favor allowing excessive use of fuel generally. War demands for coal are largely in excess of limited production. It is unfair to the public to allow display advertising. We rely upon your patriotic co-operation to induce your members to comply loyally with our ruling."

Palace Theatre Wins Loan Trophy.

The Liberty Loan Committee notified A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee yesterday that the Palace Theatre had won the bronze trophy offered to the playhouse which sold the greatest amount of Liberty bonds in the last campaign. The Palace sold $780,000 bonds to its patrons between Oct. 18 and 27. The trophy, a tablet, will be set in the lobby wall of the theatre.

Eva Tanguay Divorces J. W. Ford.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Eva Tanguay obtained a divorce today from John W. Ford, after the actress had given testimony before Judge David M. Brothers. Ford was her dancing partner, and the actress swore that after their marriage his habits were so irregular that he would remain away from the show for days at a time. They were married at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1913.

MITCHEL BETS ARE PAID.

The Soldier Vote Settled His Lead Over Hillquit.

Between $40,000 and $50,000 wagered on Mitchel and Hillquit in the Mayoralty race was paid off yesterday in Wall Street by Percy Guard and other Curb brokers, who handled the election money as stakeholders. Most of the money was placed at odds of 3 to 1 that Mayor Mitchel would poll more votes than Hillquit, but payment on the bets was held up because of the soldier vote. With the announcement that this vote had kept Mayor Mitchel well ahead of Hillquit, the Mitchel men received their money.

The vote on all the offices will be canvassed in a few days by the County Board of Canvassers, and the official results will then be known.

La Razon Explains Blacklisting.

La Razon, a newspaper of Buenos Aires, which was included in the original Enemy Trading List of the United States and later was removed from the list, has cabled to A. R. Elliott, its agent here:

This daily was included in the American black list due to economic, political questions related with trusts, also for international political questions, as we have allied tendencies in information and propaganda. American Government withdrew it immediately through observations of Ambassadors Stimson and Naon, strongly indorsed by Argentine President Irigoyen. Our great circulation springs from honesty, impartiality, patriotism and courage, with which we deal in all matters. We request you to make it known to your clients. We owe to American Government and people heartfelt and sincerest praises. Greetings,

LA RAZON,
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Majestic Theatre, now nearing completion in Providence, R. I., has been taken over by the Shuberts, and will be opened by them early in January.

A reduction of prices to men in uniform is announced by the Greenwich Village Theatre. Seats sold at $1.50 will be purchasable at $1 and $1 seats for 75 cents.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in Albany by the Paris-American Theatre Company, which plans to take a company to Paris to present plays for American soldiers. George Blumenthal is at the head of the enterprise.

RED CROSS ENROLLS 150,000 IN NEW YORK

Drive for 500,000 New Members Here Gains Impetus as Week Advances.

WARN AGAINST IMPOSTORS

Unauthorized Persons Try to Collect Funds on the Credit of the Organization.

George O. Tamblyn, director of the Christmas membership drive of the American Red Cross, announced last night that 150,000 new members had been enrolled in New York City in the first three days of the campaign. The allotment is 500,000 members, and it is the expectation of the workers that the total will be easily passed, inasmuch as it is expected that Friday and Saturday will bring a much larger result than any other two days of the week.

Figures received at the Red Cross drive headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue, up to 7:30 o'clock last night, from about 40 per cent. of the workers, indicated a total of 110,000 new members. But from sources not heard from Mr. Tamblyn estimated that the total for the first three days was 150,000.

"In a campaign conducted by mass meetings," said Mr. Tamblyn, "the first day is the largest; in one conducted by teams and enrolling stations, and with the assistance of 5,000 women and 1,200 men the total every day grows a little larger. Today we have actually enrolled about one-third more than yesterday."

Of the 110,000 new members reported enrolled, the team headed by Darwin P. Kingsley reported 17,000; the enrolling stations under the director of Mrs. James W. Gerard, reported 41,000. The five leading women's teams last night were those of Mrs. F. L. Lutz, with 1,162 members; of Mrs. J. Putnam, with 794 members; of Mrs. B. Elsman, with 720 members; of Mrs. Sidney New, with 708 members, and of Mrs. Richard Hirsch, with 632 members. The five leading men's teams were those headed by J. H. McCulloh, with 1,402 members; by W. F. O'Brien, with 220 members; by Herbert Rawson, with 180 members; by H. I. Leitch, with 167 members, and by T. S. Barlow, with 154 members.

In a statement made last night, Mr. Tamblyn said:

May I deny the report that the women of the city are not supporting the campaign? Only a negligible number have defaulted, because they were discouraged over the delivery of the booths and the failure of a few business men to permit the installation of booths. These women do not count in the light of a great city. The heart of the average woman in New York is all right. She has shown herself willing to go where sent and to serve "somewhere in New York" for the sake of the boys who are serving "somewhere in France."

In a review of the campaign issued by the managers of the drive they said:

Never has there been a campaign in this city which represented more fully the whole people than the Red Cross Christmas membership drive. The Liberty Loan campaign and the Red Cross $100,000,000 campaign reached the people with money. In the Red Cross membership campaign the reports show that what Lincoln called the "common people" are responding. Outside of a few favored locations in the financial district and on Broadway the best reports come from the centres of population where dollars are scarce and babies are plenty. This assures the complete success of the campaign to enroll 500,000 members in Manhattan in one week, today for the

From the drive headquarters there was issued a warning against charity importers, which said:

Telephone reports indicate that unauthorized persons are trying to cash in on the Red Cross credit. Boys and girls were said to be collecting today for the Red Cross in William Street, in Fourteenth Street, and in 125th Street. The Red Cross has no collectors or solicitors out, the drive this week being only for members at $10 each. A warning is given against all other canvassers.

The "100 per cent." club is growing. This is composed of business firms all of whose employees have joined the Red Cross. Among those reported yesterday were Hornblower & Weeks, Maurice Mandel, the Prince George Hotel, The Evening Mail, Stewart & Co., the Robert L. Stillson Company, The Evening Telegram, A. Schulte Company, J. Slater, and the Surety Coupon Company.

Mr. Tamblyn will make an appeal to the Minute Men of America at 287 Broadway at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

BIG GAINS IN ALL SECTIONS.

Atlantic Division of Red Cross Reports $57,000 New Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Six hundred and fifty-seven thousand new members of the Red Cross have been enrolled in the Atlantic Division, comprising New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, during the first three days of the Christmas drive for 10,000,000 new enrollments, it was announced tonight at national headquarters. The Pennsylvania Division, which includes Delaware, has added 300,000 new names since Monday on reports from only 40 out of 104 chapters.

Des Moines, Iowa, enrolled 16,700 the first two days, Rhinebeck, Iowa, says it is the first city in the country to be 100 per cent. Red Cross, having reported the enrollment of every man, woman, and child in the community. No attempt has been made so far to announce the total gains made since Monday because of incomplete reports.

Knights of Columbus Raise $10,000.

Dr. Conde B. Pallen announced yesterday that $10,000 had been obtained by the Knights of Columbus of New Rochelle in their seven-day drive for $30,000 for the national organization's war fund.

Water-Color Drawings
BY
Kay Nielsen
AT
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

NAVAL AVIATOR KILLED.

Ensign Page Victim of an Accident in England.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The death of Ensign Phillips Ward Page in England on Dec. 17 as the result of a seaplane accident was reported today to the Navy Department.

Ensign Page was born in Boston in 1895 and enrolled in the Flying Corps of the Naval Reserves last May. On Nov. 30 he was ordered to London to report to Vice Admiral Sims for the duty on which he was serving at the time of his death. His mother, Mrs. Anna Marie Page, lives here.

Gets $21,556 for Hospital Fund.

Walter E. Frew, Treasurer of the Bankers' and Brokers' Auxiliary of the United Hospital Fund, announced yesterday that he had received $21,556 in contributions. Some announced were: J. P. Morgan & Co., $5,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $2,500; Speyer & Co., $2,500; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $1,000; William R. Grace & Co., $1,000; Lazard Freres, $1,000, and J. & W. Seligman & Co., $1,000.

FOURTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE,
Tomorrow (Friday) Morning at 11.
ANNA Case MARY Warfel
MISCHA Elman JAMES Stanley
Res. Seats, $3. Box Seats, $5. On sale at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 23, at 2
VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA
ELMAN
SEATS NOW ON SALE
Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau. Steinway Piano.

ORATORIO SOCIETY
"The Messiah"
Carnegie Hall, Thurs., Dec. 27, 8:30
Mabel Garrison, Mary Jordan, Theo. Karle, Henri Scott. Symphony orchestra, chorus of 350.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Seats 75c. to $2.50, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 23, at 3.
ORCHESTRAL
Society of N. Y. (70 Musicians)
MAX JACOBS.....CONDUCTOR
Symphony, Franck; Francesca da Rimini; Tschaikowsky; 3 Sketches, Hartmann. Irish Rhapsody, Herbert.
Tickets 25c to $1.50, at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8:15.
THREE REMARKABLE BROTHERS—
LEO, JAN AND MISCHA
CHERNIAVSKY
In Joint Recital (Mason & Hamlin)
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

THEATRE DU VIEUX COLOMBIER.
YVETTE GUILBERT
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AT 2 P. M.
CHRISTMAS—PROGRAM
LAST RECITAL: Next Sun. Eve. at 8:15.
CHANSONS DES SOLDATS DE FRANCE.
BOX OFFICE (45 W. 85th) KNABE PIANO

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In the third of six Sat. Chamber Concerts at Washington Irv. H. S. (Irv. Pl. & 16th St.)
Subscription 4 remaining concerts $1. Tickets at Wanamaker's, Macy's, & 17 West 8th St.

OPERA TICKETS Tel. Bryant 7817-7818
Choice seats for Carmen tonight, Caruso & Farrar. Fri., Boris Godounoff, with Louise Homer, at box office. Sat. Eve., L'Oracolo & Pagliacci, Muzzio & Martinelli, and Amato. Mon., Samson & Dalila, Caruso and Matzenauer. All opera. Consol. 1438 B'way (40th-41st St.).

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did she yield to the temptation ???
—she did not. Even the New York Tribune admits it. Says The Tribune:—"At no time did she yield to the temptation to be unduly cute. THE GIRL BY THE ROADSIDE is one of the best things Miss Mersereau has ever done." Praise indeed, for Miss Mersereau has done some of the best things ever seen on on the screen in THE GIRL BY THE ROADSIDE.
—also Herbert Rawlinson, hero of "Come Through," in his newest screen play, THE HIGH SIGN.
—AND THE BEST PICTURES OF THE HALIFAX DISASTER SHOWN ON ANY SCREEN IN THE WORLD.
—prices:—Matinees 20c and 30c (inc. war tax). Evenings 20c, 30c & 50c (inc. war tax).
—continuous from noon till 11 p. m.
BROADWAY
theatre at 41st st.
P. S.—Miss Mersereau will appear in Person Tonight.

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LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42nd ST. To-night, 8:20. 25c. to $1. ALL SEATS RESERVED
William Fox Presents WILLIAM FARNUM
in Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece
Les Miserables
Pop. Mat. 2:30 Today, 25c & 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. MAE MARSH in "The Cinderella Man." Popular concert today 2:15. Strand Symphony Orchestra.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10c, 20c, 30c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Irene Hunt, "It's Maternal Spark"; Gray Ghost.

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3990. THOS. H. INCE'S "THE ZEPPELIN'S LAST RAID" Also Greater VAUDEVILLE MAT. 15-20c, Incl. tax. EVGS., 20-30-50c, Incl. tax.

44th St. THEA. (Just W. of B'way). Tel. Bryant 7292. Beginning Sun. Night, Dec. 23, at 8:30 AND THEREAFTER
MATINEES DAILY 2:30. 50c TO $1.00. EVENINGS 8:30 50c TO $1.50.
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OUR NAVY
PRIZMA COLOR PRODUCTION
"See Why It Gets Us 'Over There.'"
Super-Dreadnaughts—Hydroplanes—Torpedoes
IN ACTION
ALL TAKEN SINCE THE WAR
ALL SEATS RESERVED
SECURE YOURS TODAY

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DOING OUR BIT
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A BIG BILL OF KNOCKOUTS!

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Nightly at 9. Mat. Sat., 2:20. Xmas at 3. A Whiz!
Over the Top
88 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

48th St. THEATRE, E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 7370. Tm'w, 8:20
SEATS NOW
G. M. Anderson & L. Lawrence Weber offer
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES
YES OR NO
By ARTHUR GOODRICH.

BROADHURST Thurs., 44th St. Sat. Eve. No Mat. Xmas. Extra Mat. Dec. 27
William Faversham, Maxine Elliott
Irene Fenwick, Maclyn Arbuckle
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

CORT West 48 St. Tonight, 8:20 First Mat. Saturday.
JOHN CORT offers A Smart Up-to-Date Musical Comedy
FLO-FLO

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Sat., Xmas & Wed.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
At Xmas Time. Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

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Smartest of Musical Comedies
OH, BOY!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

BIJOU W. 45th St.
ODDS AND ENDS
OF 1917
Mats. Sat., Xmas., Wed. & New Year's.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30.
LAST WEEK
Grace George in Henry Bernstein's Great Play "L'ELEVATION" (THE HEIGHTS).
Xmas Night, Margaret Anglin in "Billeted."

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Today at 2:30, Becque, Merimee, Moliere
Tonight Barberine. Pain de Menage
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1917.

FULL STEAM AHEAD!

Making General CROZIER a scapegoat for the delays, omissions, and futilities of the War Department is the wrong way to reform a bad business. He is only a cog in the machine which should function as fast and smoothly as a racing automobile, but actually lumbers along at the gait of a caterpillar tractor. One bureau chief after another might be put on the stand to tell the same story of obstructive and inefficient methods, when the thing to do is to change the methods, and the men, if necessary—not to run round in a circle, permitting the old order to remain and the old style of not doing things to make confusion worse confounded.

The Chief of Ordnance has done his best to defend the old order from which he derives his prestige, and it may be that he has fought a rear-guard action to save others whose responsibility is greater than his. But he has not made an admirable figure as an exponent of eleventh-hour preparedness. The country will agree with Senator CHAMBERLAIN that General CROZIER did not explain satisfactorily his delays in getting results with the $35,000,000 that was turned over to him out of the emergency fund of $100,000,000 appropriated by Congress in August, 1916.

It was a sorry rehearsal of things lamely done and not done at all. In the eight months between the making of the appropriation and the declaration of war no machine guns of any type had been added to the equipment of the army. The Browning gun was not adopted until two months after war began, and then only after needlessly long testing and mysterious conferences. Yet nearly two years ago, on Jan. 27, 1916, General WOOD, testifying before the House Military Affairs Committee, had once more urged the accumulation of "sufficient "arms, equipment, and reserve supplies for a million and a half men "in addition to the supplies and arms "required for the regular force and "its reserve, and in addition to the "arms and supplies required for the "militia and its reserves, especially." General WOOD went on to say, "those "arms and supplies which take a good "while to make, such as rifles, field "artillery, guns, ammunition, and certain portions of the equipment." At the same time he declared that "you save men by putting in machine guns." There should be at least twenty-four machine guns to a regiment, with 150 men in a machine-gun company, he said. It is significant that General WOOD, with prophetic vision, observed that "you might put in ma"chine guns as thick as there is room "for them." That is what the combatants are doing on the western front.

It was only after America entered the war, in fact fifteen months from the time General WOOD urged the equipment of regiments with at least twenty-four machine guns, that something was doing at the factories, a mere getting under way, as it were, as if the preparation were for a war of the future. And there was a pitiful deficiency of rifles, so alarming, indeed, that the United States Government had to make the best of a bad situation and rechamber available Enfields, the British arm. And we found ourselves dependent upon our allies in France for artillery of all calibres; that is to say, we could not, with all our steel works and factories, put soldiers wearing the American uniform in the line without the protection of British and French guns. It was an admission to make an American weep with impotent rage.

The further General CROZIER proceeded in his testimony, the worse the case looked. Contracts for war munitions involving hundreds of millions had been awarded, he said complacently. Some time the guns and shells would be ready, and the substituted rifles; but the pistols first, because, for some far-fetched reason, precedence had been given to the pistols. The war might be over before our armies were equipped. That was not General CROZIER's admission, but every American must be fearful of such a result. Perhaps the most exasperating aspect of the General's testimony was his evasion of responsibility, his twisting and turning to escape the painful effects of his testimony. It had taken a long time to supply Congress with specifications which it wanted. Some red tape had been cut, but the War Department offices were in sixteen buildings. An efficiency expert had been engaged to study "the various features of our system." The General observed, "Something may come of that, I think." If there was not enough rifle ammunition, "it may be that Great Britain could supply it." Let GEORGE V. do it! The steel companies had made prices the War Department could not accept—so more delay. Anyway, Secretary BAKER was responsible for the machine-gun fiasco. The General would not "stand for" that. But where shall the responsibility be put for the shocking conditions disclosed in General GORGAS's testimony as to the failure to supply warm clothing to our soldiers in the training camps? They are dying because of somebody's neglect, and the scandals of the Alger administration nineteen years ago are recalled by this testimony, which the American people will read with pained hearts and no patience.

As was said before, nothing is to be reformed or remedied by making General CROZIER or any other bureaucratic officer a scapegoat. The system is wrong, and even if it is readjusted—reconstruction can hardly be expected when expansion seems to be in favor in Washington—there will still be delays, omissions, evasions, obstruction and blunder upon blunder until the war is conducted in the right spirit by the Government, that spirit it asks of the people when they are expected to sink self, make sacrifices, and cooperate to the last ounce of their strength and to the utmost of their mentality to win the war. That is what many of the leaders of industry and the ablest business men of the country are doing when they work for the Government without remuneration. But it is to be feared that men high up in the Government sometimes think twice before they take a step or give an order upon which a political construction prejudicial to them may be put. The political effect of any act that is required for the prosecution of the war should not be considered for a moment. If equipment for the army or navy is to cost more than was calculated, let the contract be made and perilous delay be avoided. If it is necessary to defy the demagogues, whether they be politicians or labor agitators, let them be defied. Further, if any man, be he high or low, doesn't measure up to his job and gets in the way of the war machine, let him be scrapped.

Put competent men in the posts of responsibility, forget politics, cure the delay habit, and full steam ahead!

GOOD GOVERNMENT WINS IN BOSTON.

In January, 1914, JAMES M. CURLEY, then a Representative in Congress, was elected Mayor of Boston for four years. He defeated THOMAS J. KENNY, then President of the City Council, by a plurality of 5,070. Democrats both, Mr. CURLEY and Mr. KENNY ran on tickets bearing no political names. Mr. KENNY was supported by the Citizens Municipal League, nonpartisan, of which many Republicans were members; by the Republican and most of the Democratic ward leaders. Mr. CURLEY is one of those loud and vivid personalities, voluble, witty, impudent, and salient, bred in municipal politics.

It is to his advantage and honor, apparently, among his partisans that, some fourteen years ago, he got into trouble for conspiring to defraud the Government by impersonating another man at a civil service examination. Such a proceeding, presumably, involves no faintest shadow of moral obliquity in his view or that of his friends. Civil service reform is, of course, "a fraud," and Mr. CURLEY, sacrificing himself for a friend unable to pass the examinations, was a hero of more than antique friendship. He emerged from this shadow to be an Alderman, a City Councilman, a Representative in two Congresses.

Mr. CURLEY is a tempestuous campaigner, a charmer of crowds, a multitudinous "mixer," albeit his genius for popularity is many diameters smaller than that of Mr. JOHN F. FITZGERALD, his predecessor, a powerful anti-Curleyite. "Honey" lives in a palace, and is a plutocrat according to the Spartan CURLEY.

In Faneuil Hall, the night of his election, Mr. CURLEY, after modestly admitting that his victory was "in a "large measure typical of the victories achieved in the past by the "fathers of this Republic, the men "who made possible Faneuil Hall," described himself as the instrument of the people's will. He had "ceased to be" JAMES M. CURLEY or Candidate CURLEY when "the forces inimical to the welfare of the community were arrayed against" him. The decurleyized CURLEY was going to be Mayor "for the entire people of Boston," responsible, not to the 40,000 persons who voted for him, but to the 700,000 Bostonians. He asked for the good-will and prayers of the community, whose prosperity was to be his sole study.

This edifying frame of mind he illustrated, as soon as he took office, by playing the smallest kind of small Democratic politics. He disgusted the better part of the Democrats and of all the city. He was beaten this year, after the queerest series of "charges and conspiracies," the sturdiest tomtoming, and the futile introduction of racial and religious brands of bitterness, by Mr. ANDREW J. PETERS, Democrat, a member of five Congresses, a man of high intelligence and character. Mr. PETERS was supported by many Democrats, by the Republicans generally, save the bosslets and machinists. Mr. CURLEY brought against him the charge earlier used against WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, of being an abhorred combination of "Harvard College and the slums." It was the division of the Democratic vote, Republican support, and the absence of any Boston imitator of our Mr. BENNETT that elected Mr. PETERS, who got 37,924 votes to 28,850 given to the Instrument of the People's Will.

Representative JAMES A. GALLIVAN, Mr. CURLEY's successor in Congress, an attractive, alert, and deservedly popular man, got 19,415 votes. To his deep cut into the Curley strength, the success of Mr. PETERS is largely to be ascribed. Mr. PETER F. TAGUE, another Congressman, viewed Mr. PETERS with alarm as the candidate of "a coterie of Back Bay bankers" and "Goo Goo forces." Mr. TAGUE had 1,694 votes. He helped and is to be thanked. It is to the praise of Boston, and the envy of New York, that the Socialist nominee had only 345 votes.

It is to the lasting honor of Mr. GALLIVAN and Mr. TAGUE, both Catholics of Irish descent, that they stamped scornfully on Mayor CURLEY's effort to exploit religious and racial issues.

Boston is to have that nonpartisan municipal management of city affairs which New York has thrown away. Mr. PETERS regards a Mayor as an elected "business and financial manager."

RAIDING LONDON AFTER DARK.

When air raids by the Germans on the eastern counties and London occur in the darkness of Winter nights, it is not surprising that Lord FRENCH's aviators are caught unprepared and account for very few of the bold invaders. The surprising thing is that the enemy can fly with unswerving accuracy at night and do so much damage with his explosives. Before the war such a feat would have been regarded as impossible. In fact, in the first year of the war night raids were limited to the Zeppelins, which, lighter than the air, had to contend mainly with the problem of timing the outward bound voyage and the return to a German base. The British anti-aircraft defense was then hardly more than negligible. Later development of the defense disposed of the Zeppelin menace. The Germans suffered too many losses of their huge machines, produced at great cost, to continue the campaign. There succeeded the airplanes, which flew, first singly, and then in groups or squadrons, each with a large supply of bombs that could be automatically dropped. Night raiding has recently become the practice. It requires not only familiarity with the country to be attacked but a high degree of skill and the steadiest courage. The night raider is the most adventurous of airmen.

From Lord FRENCH's report of the last audacity it appears that the enemy reached the Kentish coast in six "groups" two hours after the street lights were lit in London, or between 6.15 and 6.20 o'clock. There was a new moon, but it was a mere crescent, giving scant light. The defenders were up at once, with fair success, for they routed or diverted all but five machines. These arrived after 7 o'clock and dropped their bombs over London. A solitary airman, who must have been a dare-devil, visited London at 9 o'clock. His destruction is not claimed. In fact, although the invaders of the metropolitan district were attacked by British airmen at high altitudes, none was brought down. Fighting in the air at night is ineffective as a rule; yet there must be a thrill in it. The target is obscure, a hit is fortuitous. The one enemy airplane known to have been winged fell in the sea off the Kentish coast, the "crew" of three being captured by an armed trawler.

From the German point of view, the raid was successful in one sense, for ten persons were killed and seventy injured. Notable in the British report is the sentence: "Only five injured outside London." It may be inferred that all the other casualties occurred in the metropolitan district. The damage to property was doubtless greater than Lord FRENCH is disposed to admit. A number of fires were set, he says, but the "material damage was not serious," a guarded expression not without significance. Why, it may be asked, do the Germans keep up these air raids when the tally of dead is of the slightest, compared with what befalls the British in a mere outpost skirmish in Flanders? Again the German psychology is at fault. The design is to produce panic in the countryside and in multitudinous London; to put the fear of sudden tragedy into the hearts of the domestic English, to throw them into hysteria, to influence them to associate the death-dealing airplane with the ship-sinking submarine and clamor for peace.

The Germans ought to know by this time that the English breed is more speculative about danger than timid in the presence of it; that the English are stout-hearted, phlegmatic, and always stubborn. No people are less given to panic. As a matter of fact the Londoners have a sportive curiosity to witness an air raid and watch the resulting combat, if it can be seen. "Frightfulness" is thrown away on them.

TRADE AND SUBMARINES.

Those Germans who profess to expect that Great Britain will soon be driven by submarine piracy to ask for peace should read the official statements which show Great Britain's imports and the shipments from this country to our allies. Grand Admiral VON TIRPITZ said in a public address at Hamburg a few days ago:

> The pretext that we cannot coerce Great Britain and America falls to the ground when we consider the growing scarcity of the cargo space of our ruthless arch-enemy.

He foresaw the coming of "real distress" which would force a "final decision." But the submarines have not prevented a considerable increase of British imports, although VON TIRPITZ would have the German people believe that these had been reduced. Here are the official figures for the three months that ended with November:

BRITISH IMPORTS.

	1917.	1916.
September	£86,299,668	£77,440,188
October	94,260,963	81,159,873
November	109,789,023	88,934,806

In November a new high record was made, and the imports exceeded those of the corresponding month of 1916 by nearly £21,000,000, or 23 per cent. It should be borne in mind that figures for last year relate to a time preceding ruthless or unrestricted submarine warfare. This emphasizes the increase. Exports also from Great Britain have not been reduced. This is shown below:

BRITISH EXPORTS.

	1917.	1916.
September	£43,244,194	£43,477,677
October	50,757,054	44,715,248
November	43,382,335	42,488,252

In our Government's reports there is additional evidence of the same kind. Figures showing exports to our allies in November are not yet available, but those for September and October are as follows:

EXPORTS TO ALLIES.

September	$341,772,396
October	414,877,309

Such exports in October of last year were only $368,111,000. The total for ten months shows an increase of $521,000,000. Here again comparison is made with months preceding ruthless piracy. These reports include, of course, goods which were exported but intercepted and destroyed, but allowance for these would not call for a considerable reduction. It is noticeable that exports to Great Britain rose from $131,282,000 in September to $182,777,000 in October, despite that "growing scarcity of cargo space."

Submarines have not cut down the international trade. This is seen by the German writer on naval affairs, Captain PERSIUS, whose article in the Berlin Tageblatt we printed yesterday. He warns the people against "exaggerated hopes" and predictions. "A reflecting man," he says," rejects "any question of the starvation and "overthrow of England." For at least "half a year" no "scarcity of "food will induce England to sue for "peace," and he adds that there should be no time limit for the submarines' task. Both VON TIRPITZ and PERSIUS know that while trade reports show a fair supply of cargo space now, in the coming half year Atlantic tonnage will be largely increased by our new ships.

HELP FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

It is surely not unbecoming for THE TIMES to express the satisfaction it feels in the great and every year greater success of its "100 neediest cases" plan of giving relief to the needy and suffering in this city. This method of procuring relief for distress in 100 authenticated cases, inquired into and presented by four leading charitable organizations, was devised by THE TIMES in 1912. That year the contributions amounted to $3,500; in 1913 the amount was $7,927; in 1914 it was $13,041; in 1915 it was $29,844; in 1916 it was $54,782, and in THE TIMES of yesterday morning receipts amounting to $42,537 were acknowledged. It is evident that last year's total will be exceeded. THE TIMES takes to itself the credit of organizing the plan and sustaining it by annual appeals; but its gratifying success is due to the warm-hearted and generous impulses of the community, which has so nobly responded in each of these years.

The response was certain, for this community does not permit suffering to go without relief when the need and the deserving character of the beneficiary are made known to it. It is to the method by which each case is, as it were, guaranteed that the success of the plan is largely due. In every great city there are unworthy seekers after aid from the public. There are no such cases in the list of the 100 neediest. Each case is carefully investigated by one of the four organizations, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, which prepare the list for THE TIMES.

The recital of the facts in each case is brief, but it is without exception of the kind to move the heart of the public. For instance, choosing a typical case, there is a widow who formerly resided in France, where her husband was in good circumstances; the loss of his money was followed by his death, and his widow, with a young son and her sister, came to this country, where the two women supported themselves by teaching the French language; the boy was soon able to give some aid in the support of the family, but the widow and the sister are now disabled through illness, and the boy's earnings of $9 a week are the only source of support for the family of three. On that pittance they could not live through the Winter, and the sum of $250 was asked to provide them with food and keep them comfortable. There are other cases equally worthy, some more distressing. Every case is deserving, in none has misfortune come through vices or misbehavior of the persons for whom the appeal is made.

The charitable impulses of those New Yorkers who are able to give are sure to be stirred by the appeal made by these cases, and the guarantee that they are deserving is the only additional assurance needed to bring relief. THE TIMES rejoices in the evidence furnished by these generous contributions for the relief of the 100 neediest cases that its readers are open-hearted and responsive, willing to give, and are moved by the humane desire to relieve suffering and lift the burdens of the unfortunate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Don't Give Unless You Know.

So numerous are the appeals for money coming nowadays to everybody even suspected of having any of it to spare that many people have fallen into the habit of responding to some extent to each demand. That, in itself, is commendable, but a mistake made by too many is that of assuming honesty to be the characteristic of any man, woman, or child who comes asking a contribution for a good cause.

The assumption, unfortunately, is not a safe one. Great numbers of most excellent persons have been moved to engage in the not very pleasant task of soliciting funds for one or another of a dozen meritorious purposes. They are doing a lot of hard work, and every cent of the money they collect goes to the end they designate. But there are others, ranging through various degrees of vice to out-and-out swindling, and every one of those persons, too, does his or her soliciting of funds in the name of somebody or something deserving of help.

The better members of this diversified tribe do turn over to the good cause for which they speak the money they collect—after they have deducted from it a commission, large or small, and their consciences are fairly clear, provided, of course, they let the givers know of the division made and are content with it. But there are more than a few collectors who collect entirely for themselves, utilizing ruthlessly the opportunities supplied by the existing situation and the carelessness of a generous public. This is a serious evil and it should be stopped.

It would be stopped if nobody gave money without some reasonable assurance of the honesty of the applicant for it. The reputable collectors never resent a demand for such assurances, and they can always give them. It is the disreputable ones who stand on what they call their dignity and manifest either anger or grief if questioned as to their authority and asked to prove good faith.

Comfortable Illusions Are Dispelled.

We have heard so much, in recent months, from distinguished foreign visitors to this country in praise of what the United States has done and is doing to hasten the defeat of Germany that we have all, or almost all, been led to magnify our virtues and have acquired, more or less, the feeling that, now we are in the war, everything is all right and speedy victory certain. Words spoken by another distinguished foreigner—a soldier, not an orator or a statesman or a diplomat—were printed yesterday, and no halfway thoughtful American could have read what he said without seeing how little cause we have as yet for boasting of our activities or for assuming that the end of the war is in sight just because we are in it.

The speaker was General PÉTAIN—a Frenchman and therefore courteous, a man of sense and therefore not inappreciative of our efforts or of our purposes, but a man of action who has lived for three years within sound of the German cannon and therefore with no illusions as to the achievements of the past, the dangers of the present, or the needs of the future.

The General did not hesitate to call the troops we have sent to France a "little force," he did not refrain from mentioning the terrible truth that "while its numbers slowly increase" we must strenuously utilize our industrial powers to the very utmost in the manufacture of desperately necessary weapons and the ammunition to use in them.

And his last statement, as rehearsed by MERRILL MCCORMICK, was that, not of a man afraid, but of a man of vision too clear to ignore the existence of tragical possibilities. "You will understand," he said, "how urgent it is to send us guns, 'middle heavies,' and shells, that we may be armed to win victories and to defend ourselves so that some of us may be alive to fight by your side when at last America is ready."

That last phrase is a truly poignant one. It ought to be read here with a gasp of cruel surprise by all of us who have not realized in what agonized impatience our allies on the other side of the water are waiting for the help that to them seems so long in coming.

Russia's Friends and Enemies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Russians are said to be idealists, and certainly they are now obeying the command "Love your enemies" even to the extent of deserting their friends in order to do it. Surely their lofty idealism should be accepted as a fact and all the Allies should declare war on Russia on the day that Russia signs a separate peace with Germany. They should then treat all Russians in their control just as Germany has treated her Russian prisoners. In a short time the Russians would begin to fraternize with their enemies, the Allies, and before long would love them dearly and be quite ready to desert their present friends, the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns.—HAIRE FORSTER.

Toronto, Dec. 17, 1917.

SHOW MAIL'S DELAY WITH TEST LETTERS

Broadway Association Criticises Postal Service in Manhattan.

DIFFERENCES IN DELIVERY

Letters Mailed Together Reached 100 Broadway at 12:50 o'Clock and 120 Broadway at 2:45 o'Clock.

A sharp criticism of the mail service in the Postal District of New York City and especially in the Borough of Manhattan was made by the Broadway Association yesterday. In a report which told of series of test letters being sent out, the association declared "that the mail service is very irregular, that from 25 to 40 per cent. of the first-class mail cannot be depended upon to reach its destination with the rapidity that might reasonably be expected in the largest city in the country."

A number of complaints have been received lately by the New York Post Office because of the delay in letter delivery, especially since the storm which swept over the East about ten days ago. To an inquiry by a TIMES reporter as to causes of the delay, Postmaster Patten declared that the inclement weather had tied up train service and at the same time hindered the work of the mail trucks in the city. "The delay is regretted," he added, "but it is unavoidable and is due to weather conditions entirely."

It was learned unofficially from Post Office officials that the mail traffic this season has been the heaviest in years. With a large share of the mail for the expeditionary forces passing through New York, the local department has been working night and day to avoid congestion. When this fact is added to the unexampled bad weather conditions, it was pointed out, it can be seen that delay is to be expected.

The tests made by the Broadway association covered a period of several weeks. Report is made on letters from various sections of the city, from Washington and from suburban points. One of the examples which the report takes up is the case of six pieces of first-class mail which were mailed late in October at 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon and did not reach their destination in Manhattan until the following Tuesday. In the case of out-of-town mail, several letters mailed in Washington in the evening have taken thirty-six hours to be delivered in New York. Letters from Poughkeepsie have taken twenty hours in transit.

The test letters which the association mailed for this city were all deposited in box near Forty-third Street and Broadway at 9 o'clock in the morning. According to the time on the box they were due at the Times Square Postal Station at 9:45 o'clock. The letters in question, according to the association, were all postmarked at the Times Square Station at 10:30 A. M. Some of the results of the test were as follows:

"Nine per cent. were delivered between 11 and 12 o'clock; 29 per cent. between 12 and 1 o'clock; 25 per cent. between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.; 5 per cent. at 3; 4 per cent. at 3:30 P. M.; 4 per cent. at 4 P. M.; 9 per cent. were delivered at 8:30 A. M. the next day; 3 per cent. were delivered at 9 A. M. the next day, and 14 per cent. were delivered at 12 o'clock the next day. One letter, addressed to 100 Broadway, was delivered at 12:50 o'clock on the day of mailing, while another, addressed to 120 Broadway, which is the next building north, was not delivered until 2:45 o'clock. One letter reached 161 Broadway at 2:30 P. M., while another for 149 Broadway was not delivered until noon the next day.

"One letter, addressed to 1,465 Broadway, was delivered at 11:45 A. M., while another, sent to the adjoining building, was delivered at 12:55 P. M. It seemed to take three hours longer to deliver a letter to 1,134 Broadway than it did one to 1,123 Broadway.

$823,361 WAR STAMPS SOLD

New York Takes That Amount in Last Two Weeks.

Frederic W. Allen, director of the War Savings Committee for New York City, announced yesterday that the total sale of thrift and war savings stamps by the New York Post Office and the Federal Reserve Bank in Greater New York for the week ended Dec. 19 amounted to $405,833.74, making a grand total to date of $823,361.73. The Post Office sales showed an increase of about 300 per cent. over the previous week.

A. R. Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, denied yesterday that any members of the association had taken a hostile attitude toward the thrift campaign because it hurt retail trade. If any such protest had been made, he said, the association would not be in position to consider it or take any stand on the matter, because the members of the organization comprised many interests other than retail merchants.

"Furthermore," Mr. Cooke said, "it has been clearly the policy of the Fifth Avenue Association to lend all its support to any movement that would assist the Government in the prosecution of the war. The members of the organization and the organization as a whole are all of that sentiment. It would be very trivial for a merchant to complain that his business was hurt by the thrift stamp campaign. At the present time there is only one object to be accomplished, namely, the successful prosecution of the war. Everything else should regulate itself, and undoubtedly will regulate and adjust itself to that aim."

OUR PRIVILEGE.

It is our privilege to live today,
When nations clash, and all the friends of right,
Love, justice, freedom, marshal for the fight
Against the dominance, the regnant sway
Of hate gone mad for human power and prey!
We who have known no turmoil—we who basked
In precious peace, bought by beloved blood—
It is our fortune now to be sore tasked
With the returning of that surging flood
That would sweep honor, truth, our calm, away,
And in its place leave vengeance. Now our part
To drive back evil to its wretched source—
Shriving the madness of the Prussian heart
With ruthful mercy and a hateless force.
Should we, who have enjoyed the calm of lands
Through happy years, disown our duty now?
Or should each head to war's grim service bow,
And all the strength of our united hands
Be used to weld the everlasting bands
Of human friendship? Lo, the bugles blow
With ceaseless warning! Belching cannons roar
Their call to battle. Now what soul will show
A coward's terror? Who, upon our shore,
Will turn his face against war's stern demands?
For those who follow our departing days,
Our sons and daughters, how we joy in strife
That makes secure a generation's ways
And brings new glories to a nation's life!

LURANA SHELDON.

HYLAN QUESTIONS WOODS.

Asks if He Encourages Policemen to Go Into National Service.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan has been aroused by recent reports that many members of the police force have received inducements to enlist in the national service from Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who has announced his intention of resigning as head of the Police Department before Judge Hylan takes office. The Mayor-elect last night made public a letter which he has written to the Police Commissioner, asking him for exact information regarding the extent of transfers from his department to the Federal Service and the circumstances under which they had occurred. Here is Judge Hylan's letter:

Dec. 19, 1917.

Hon. Arthur Woods, Commissioner of Police, Centre Street, City:

Dear Sir—Last Summer, when the draft began, you, as Commissioner of Police, I understand, protested to the Provost Marshal General against the drafting of members of the New York police force on the ground that every member of that force was necessary in order that the city might be properly prepared against any emergency that might arise during the course of the present war.

Now it is reported that you are encouraging members of the police force to enlist in a branch of the national service that is to be formed to protect the waterfront and to do detective work. It is reported that you are offering as inducements indefinite leaves of absence to such men as enlist and the promise that they will receive from the city the difference between their pay in the national service and their salaries as policemen.

In view of the fact that, within a fortnight, I will be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in this city, should I not have been consulted about this step with reference to police affairs?

Will you kindly advise me:

First—As to the number of policemen who have enlisted in the national service?

Second—As to what inducements have been given officers to enlist?

Third—As to the proposed control of this force, whether by any officers or by men who are now or have recently been officers or civilian appointees in the Police Department?

In order that I may be properly informed as to what conditions I will have to meet after Jan. 1 I would appreciate full information on these points. Very truly yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN.

It was thought last night that Judge Hylan's letter had been prompted by recent reports that the so-called "Bomb Squad" would in its entirety be enlisted in the United States service, probably as part of a Federal police force, of which Commissioner Woods, it was said, would be the head.

"I know nothing about that, except what I have read in the newspapers," said the Police Commissioner last night. "I shall answer the letter of Judge Hylan in the morning, as soon as I get down to my office and have access to the necessary data."

A man familiar with Police Department matters said last night that as a general rule no policemen, with the exception of those whose numbers came out in the draft, had been permitted to enlist in the United States Army or leave the Police Department for the Federal service. The only exception, it was said, was made in the case of forty-five members whose services had been urgently demanded by the War Department, and in that instance the decision had not been made by Police Commissioner Woods, but by Acting Mayor Frank L. Dowling, who was one of Judge Hylan's running mates on the Tammany ticket.

TANK AMAZES SOLDIERS.

Knocks Trees Down at Upton and Journeys Across Trenches.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Dec. 19.—Climbing seemingly impossible embankments and bowling over trees a foot in diameter, the British tank, recently exhibited at Hero Land, showed its capabilities today to 10,000 men of the New York City division assembled on the slopes of a natural amphitheatre at the trench system of the 154th Infantry Brigade.

The tank weighs 30 tons and carries six Lewis guns. Its interior is a jealously guarded secret, and today only one officer, a member of General Johnson's personal staff, entered the machine. The door that opens at the side of the tank reveals mechanism inside as bulky as that of a submarine. A six-cylinder motor drives the caterpillar treads, and the machine can turn in less than its own length. The heavily muffled engine explains the secrecy with which the British tanks moved up unknown to the enemy in the recent surprise attack before Cambrai. The tank lumbered across the snow-covered fields to the brigade trenches this morning and passed over a hard-line trench, where a platoon of infantry was waiting. The machine passed over the wide ditches without trouble. After the front-line trenches had been passed a trap door opened and a hand from within waved a red flag. At this signal the infantry platoon climbed the top of its trench and followed the tank after the manner of a British advance. The tank later demonstrated its versatility. Turning at a right angle, the machine ambled, like a giant beetle, toward a specially constructed embankment rising at an angle of 55 degrees. It hesitated a moment, then climbed the obstacle, and, after balancing on the top, slid down the other side of the embankment. Passing machine-gun targets, the tank's Lewis guns fired several rounds, and the war machine then made off, across roots and stumps, to a clump of pine trees. Again the tank heeded the steering up its obstacle. Then it lurched against a forty-foot pine tree, broke it off at the ground, and rode contemptuously over the fallen tree. While the watching soldiers cheered, the tank attacked another tree a foot in diameter and brought it low. No obstacle in either trenches or woods appeared too great for the tank to overcome. The crew caused it to skid slightly at first, but the crew fixed heavy clamps, or "spuds" as the British soldiers call these substitutes for skid chains, at intervals on the caterpillar treads.

LIBERTY BONDS.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York Does Loan on Them to Par Value.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
Dec. 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been drawn to an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 19, from which I quote as follows:

> But, if Mr. McAdoo will have it that these bonds must not sell below par, he should first chide the Federal Reserve Banks for their penuriousness in loaning only 90 per cent. of par value to buyers depositing the bonds as security. If that margin does not contemplate some fall in the market, why was it established?

In this connection I wish to state that the invariable practice of this bank is to loan to the member banks upon their own notes secured by Liberty Loan bonds up to 100 per cent. of the par value of the bonds securing the notes offered to the bank.

The practice of this bank in rediscounting for its member banks notes of their customers secured by Liberty Loan bonds is to rediscount for the amount of the note offered for rediscount, if it is secured by 100 per cent. of Liberty Loan bonds. Of course, it frequently happens that such notes rediscounted are accompanied by more than 100 per cent. of Liberty Loan bonds because the member bank has received from the customer a payment of 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. down, as the case may be. But in rediscounting this bank never requests or requires any margin whatsoever on rediscounts secured by Liberty Loan bonds.

I think it is of importance to have the statement above quoted corrected, as it would be most unfortunate to have the erroneous impression created that the Federal Reserve Banks require any margin on advances or rediscounts of their member banks secured by Liberty Loan bonds.

J. F. CURTIS,
Secretary.

HYLAN IS PUZZLED BY ROW IN QUEENS

Defeat of Murphy's Friend There Upsets Part of Slate.

MAY LEAD TO COMPROMISE

Meanwhile Mayor-elect Will Not Shake the Plum Tree Until After Christmas.

A factional row among the Democrats in Queens has added to the perplexities Mayor-elect John F. Hylan is experiencing in making up his cabinet. Incidentally the real status of existing relations between the Mayor-elect and Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy may be revealed. A week ago Mr. Murphy made a trip to Judge Hylan's headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, and submitted a composite slate on which appeared the names of all that Tammany Hall and its allies in the other four boroughs were anxious to have remembered by the Mayor-elect when he made his appointments. The slate was the product of a conference held at Delmonico's between Mr. Murphy and the Tammany leaders in other boroughs.

The representative of the Borough of Queens in that conference was Dr. Arthur E. Keating, who at that time was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Queens County Democratic Committee. All the suggestions for prospective Queens appointments came from him. Dr. Keating, who is a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Murphy, was deposed on Tuesday night as leader of the Democratic forces in Queens in favor of Mason O. Smedley, Borough Secretary and follower of Borough President Maurice E. Connolly. It was reported last night that Borough President Connolly would insist that the suggestions made by Dr. Keating be ignored and that attention be paid to a slate of Queens appointees which it was his intention to submit at some date in the near future.

That the Connolly coup in Queens will cause no end of inconvenience, not only to Mayor-elect Hylan but to Murphy himself, was admitted last night by Tammany men. A final conference between Murphy and the borough leaders had been scheduled for yesterday afternoon, but was postponed until today upon receipt of the news regarding the débâcle in Queens. It is not expected, however, that Borough President Connolly will sit in the council of Murphy and his henchmen when the conferees get together this afternoon, for the ostensible reason for ousting Dr. Keating was the friendly relations he maintained with the Tammany chieftain.

Some Tammany men yesterday expressed the opinion that Judge Hylan would seek to avert trouble by a compromise and that some of his Queens appointees would be Murphy-Keating men and other followers of Connolly. It was said last night that pressure had been brought to bear on the Mayor-elect urging him to ignore Mr. Connolly altogether, despite the fact that the latter received the biggest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate in Queens. The arguments advanced by the Mayor-elect's Tammany advisers were that Connolly could be safely ignored as his influence in the Board of Estimate would never be felt with all the other members loyal to Tammany. Borough President Connolly announced last night that he would retain Richard S. Newcombe as Commissioner of Public Works and John W. Moore as Superintendent of Public Buildings when he makes up his cabinet on Jan. 1. Mason O. Smedley will retain his position as Borough Secretary.

Mayor-elect Hylan is breaking all records and the hearts of some job hunters by refusing to make up his mind finally regarding appointments until the eve of the new administration. It was stated last night that the plum tree would not be shaken until after Christmas.

Among Judge Hylan's callers yesterday were Senator James A. Foley, who represents Murphy's Senate district at Albany; Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the Senate; ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, and ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, who is a candidate for President of the Municipal Tax Commission, to succeed Thomas L. Hamilton.

Judge Hylan wrote yesterday to C. B. T. Snyder, Superintendent of Building in the Board of Education, calling his attention to extraordinary delays in the erection of school buildings already provided for. The Mayor-elect said in part:

"I am interested to know the reasons for such slow progress in getting plans ready and also the causes of delay in securing approval of them. I believe you can tell me. I should like to know also what means you can suggest to remedy conditions in order that I may advise the new Board of Education when appointed.

"Now that the cost of building has increased, what have you to suggest in the way of cutting down expenses? Cannot we effect co-operation among city departments to speed the approval of plans for school buildings? There seems to be a lack of prompt decision as to what teh interior plans of school buildings should be. How can this delay be overcome?

"Cannot reinforced concrete be used in the construction of school buildings? Will not such a building give more light, air, and better service, and cost a great deal less than the present materials used in the construction of school buildings? The need of more schools to give our children a proper education

MISS THOMPSON TO WED J. R. DREXEL, JR.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Grant Engaged to New York Banker's Son.

MISS CULVER BETROTHED

The Fiancee of Rodney Williams—Miss Eleanor E. Wild to Marry Lieutenant M. E. Clark.

Several engagements of interest to society have been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Grant of 70 East Fifty-fourth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, to John R. Drexel, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel of this city.

Miss Thompson is a granddaughter of the late Dr. D. G. Brinton, who was prominent in the literary and social circles of Philadelphia. Her mother, Mrs. Grant, was formerly Mrs. James Beaton of Philadelphia.

Mr. Drexel belongs to the Union, Knickerbocker, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs, and has recently returned from Stevensville, Mont., where he has a ranch, to spend the holidays with his parents. His father is prominent in the financial world. Mrs. Drexel, his mother, was formerly Miss Alice G. Troth of Philadelphia, and is one of the well known women in New York society. Their town residence is at 1 East Sixty-second Street, and they have a villa, Fairholme, at Newport, R. I.

The engagement of Miss Katherine Clark Culver to Rodney Williams of New York has been announced. Miss Culver is the daughter of Mrs. Charles P. Kling and Mr. Kling of 7 East Fifty-first Street.

Miss Culver did not make her formal debut as she was in mourning during her coming-out year. She is a member of the Junior League, and has taken part in many of the charitable entertainments given by the younger set.

Mr. Williams is a son of George C. Williams of Baltimore, Md., and is a Yale man. He is with the banking firm of Tucker Anthony & Co., and belongs to the New York Reserves.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griswold Wild of Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Everest Wild, to Lieutenant Merrell Reward Clark, U. S. R., of Flushing, L. I. Miss Wild was graduated from Smith College, class of '16, and her fiance is a Cornell graduate, class of '11. He was formerly a member of the 7th Regiment, and is now stationed at Camp Upton, having received his commission at Plattsburg last August.

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GETS FUSION LABOR ITEMS.

Swann Aid Says Coroner Healy Was on the Pay Roll.

An analysis of the distribution of campaign funds by a labor bureau maintained by the Mitchel Campaign Committee was made by Assistant District Attorney Black yesterday in the investigation of the finances of the Fusion Committee of 1917. Mr. Black said Coroner Timothy Healy, George T. McGuire, Vice President of the State Federation of Labor; James O. Lavery, John Parsons, former leader of the Postal Clerks; H. K. Blumberg, D. F. Featherstone, Robert M. Campbell, and Benjamin E. Moore were on the Fusion payroll.

"Timothy Healy also figures on the Woman's Political Committee for $40, received from Mrs. Borden Harriman," said Mr. Black. "For five weeks before election the expenses of the Labor Bureau were $2,025. This was exclusive of special compensation paid to various attaches. Coroner Healy's expenses totaled $1,000. This sum was credited to cost of distributing literature, taxicab hire, and personal expenses.

Mr. Black then said that John A. Coulon, an employe of the Tax Department, according to the schedule of disbursements filed by Ralph A. Day, treasurer of the Mitchel Personal Campaign Committee, received $100 for distributing literature. Other items, according to Mr. Black, showed that Michael J. Brown, a Bronx saloonkeeper, got also for "distributing literature, and C. J. Lally received $140 for maintenance of a headquarters at Rockaway Beach.

Henry P. Keiln, United States Internal Revenue Collector in the First District, which takes in Long Island, is said to have received $2,000 for use in Queens. Mr. Keiln, who was formerly Democratic leader in Nassau County and a State Committeeman, when questioned by Mr. Black regarding the money he received and his activities in the campaign, said that the month's work he did for Fusion was given on his own time and had nothing to do with the monthly salary received from the Government.

"I got a month's leave of absence, to which I was entitled for vacation, and spent the time for Fusion work," said Mr. Keiln. "My position was a little different from that of others in the Fusion campaign. I was for Mayor Mitchel and was in favor of the regular Democratic ticket in Queens County."

Collin H. Woodward, Republican leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, and William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Fusion Committee, were asked to call at the District Attorney's office today.

TELLS OF DRUG ADDICTS.

Revenue Official Says There Are 300,000 in New York.

Miss Katharine B. Davis of the Parole Board, testifying yesterday before the Whitney Legislative Committee which is investigating the treatment of drug addicts, denied the truth of statements made by Mrs. Philip Lydig on the previous day in reference to the treatment of a boy addict, who is now in the Kings County Jail. According to Miss Davis the boy had been treated for his addiction at six sanatoriums and had received every possible opportunity to achieve a cure. In her opinion, nothing but a miracle would have accomplished a cure in the case of that particular addict.

"The boy lacks backbone," she said, "and is in a physically weak condition."

The addict's history, according to Miss Davis, showed that he had been using heroin while in the navy. No sanatorium of which he had been a patient had done anything for him. Asked why she declined to parole the boy to undergo treatment at a private sanatorium, Miss Davis said:

"There was no legal restraint held over a patient at such a private sanatorium and hence I did not believe it was safe to parole him in care of such a sanatorium."

Several addicts testified, after which R. B. Sands of the internal Revenue Department took the stand. He said that there were about 300,000 drug addicts in the City of New York at the present time, the majority of them being among the so-called middle class people. Most of the drugs, he said, were still being handled by peddlers. He also called the attention of the committee to the fact that a number of drug peddlers had penetrated into the military camps for the purpose of selling drugs to the troops. He predicted that a large number of our troops would come back as drug addicts through medical treatment in hospitals.

Mr. Sands recommended that national, State, and municipal institutions be established where addicts can have the best medical treatment possible.

Munson-Rowan.

Miss Mary K. Rowan, daughter of Mrs. Sanford C. Rowan, of 4 Riverside Drive, and Robert Munson, son of Mrs. Samuel Lyman Munson, of Albany, N. Y., were married last evening at 8:30 o'clock in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle officiating.

The bride was a member of the senior class at the Bangs and Whiton School, Riverdale-on-Hudson, and her classmates attended the ceremony in a body.

The bridegroom was in service uniform, as he is with the 303d Infantry, stationed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

A reception followed at the Hotel Plaza.

Miss Keller Weds Lieut. Wirths.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Helen Keller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Keller of 8 Garden Place, Brooklyn, to Lieutenant Carl William Wirths, U. S. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Wirths, also of Brooklyn, took place at 2:30 o'clock yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. William Davis performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. There were no bridal attendants. The couple left immediately after the ceremony for a short honeymoon trip.

Wedding Notes.

Miss Bertha Shults, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Brown of 16 West Seventy-second Street, and Lieutenant Russell Kersey Dougherty, son of Andrew Dougherty, who resides at the Ritz-Carlton, were married on Tuesday at the home of the bride, Mgr. Lavelle officiating.

The marriage of Miss Madelaine Dabo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Dabo of Brooklyn, and Captain Richard Douglas, U. S. R., of Washington, D. C., will take place on Christmas Eve, at 8 o'clock, at the Arbuckle Institute, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis is to officiate, and Miss Marjorie Hillis will be maid of honor.

CHARITIES.

As Christmas draws near the Children's Aid Society asks you to remember the needs of the poor children. Much money is required for war relief abroad, but the needy within our gates should not be overlooked. In hundreds of families whose children attend our Industrial Schools prolonged illness or small earnings have caused the utmost privation. The Children's Aid Society seeks to improve the condition of the young children and protect them from the pangs of hunger and cold, and care for them in sickness.

It cares for orphans and friendless children and finds good homes for them in the country, where they have the care and affection of foster parents and will grow up to enrich the national life with honest men and women.

Will you not help to bring warmth and food and Christmas cheer to those who without your help can have none?

Send your gift to EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, or to C. L. BRACE, Secretary, 105 East 22d St., New York.

DISMISS TEACHERS AFTER HOT DEBATE

Continued from Page One.

he is guilty," declared Mr. Barondess. "This is a flimsy general charge and I would consider myself the greatest criminal on earth if I voted to lynch these men on such evidence. I said lynch, and it is lynching, for the evidence has not been supported."

Mr. Somers attacked Schmalhausen for an article he was under the impression the teacher wrote in a magazine. In the article the writer quoted President Wilson as saying: "The privilege is granted free men everywhere to choose their own way of life and obedience," and Somers declared that the writer had used it in such a way that "no more foul utterance could have been made."

On the charges against Schmalhausen, that he was averse to teaching instinctive respect for authority Mr. Marvin said: "I want to say that the teaching of instinctive respect and bowing down before authorities is condemned by the best and the most modern authorities in education, and the teacher, in asserting his preference for reflective respect, reflective submission to authorities, and reflective obedience to laws, was merely expressing the teaching of Professor Dewey, Edmund Holmes in England, and a number of the highest authorities in education.

"We, the New York Board of Education, are on trial this afternoon. The board is asked to substitute Prussian ideas of education for that new in the schools. In Prussia for generations teachers have forbidden reflective patriotism, and Schmalhausen was justified in saying he would not teach instinctive, dog-like respect to authority. Such ideas have brought the German nation to its present debased condition."

General Wingate asserted that he did not believe a word Schmalhausen said in his defense at the trial, as he had had "too much experience in bankruptcy cases" not to know when a man was deviating from the truth.

What appeared significant to Commissioner Wile was that at the end of the trial Mr. Whalen asked the teachers for the names of the 102 teachers who had passed a resolution of condemnation against him. Wile said he was unable to shake from his mind the belief that there was some relation between the action of the teachers against Whalen and the charges against the three men.

TIE IN MAYORALTY VOTE.

Mt. Vernon Contest Hinges on Four Soldier Ballots, Unaccounted For.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The votes of four members of the Rainbow Division, citizens of Mount Vernon, now in France, may decide the Mayoralty contest in this city. Just what has become of these four votes, or whether they were cast, is not known; but it is said tonight that a "tracer" will be sent out for them.

As the vote now stands, with the official count, including the soldier vote, completed, Mayor Edwin Fiske, Democratic candidate for re-election, and Dr. Edward F. Brush, Republican candidate, are tied. The vote in the city gave Dr. Brush a majority of 24, but according to the official count of the soldier vote, Fiske received 168 and Brush 110, which made the tie.

L. J. Larsen, Wireless Operator, Dies

Lewis J. Larsen, wireless operator on the Orleans of the Oriental Navigation Company Line, who stuck to his post and sent out messages for help when the vessel was torpedoed off the coast of France last July, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital of pneumonia.

Mr. Larsen was in the water four hours before assistance arrived. He was 25 years old and was formerly operator for the Marconi Company before entering the service of the Oriental Line. Funeral services will be held at 11 A. M. Saturday from the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. Mr. Larsen is survived by his father, who lives in Sioux City, Iowa.

Edward C. Sheehy's Funeral Today.

The funeral of Edward C. Sheehy, one of Richard Croker's stanch supporters, will be held this morning at 10 o'clock. Requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Ignatius Loyola Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

Mr. Sheehy was a lieutenant to Croker when the latter was a Tammany power. He was born in Ireland, and came to New York in 1851. He made a fortune in the real estate business. Mr. Sheehy served one term as Alderman, Mayor Gilroy appointed him Commissioner of Charities in 1889 and he was Tax Commissioner in 1898. He retired from politics ten years later, and died at the age of 72.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARGARET COOLIDGE, aged 91, died at her home in Plainfield, N. J., last night. She was born in Plainfield. Mrs. Coolidge left two sons, two daughters, ten grandchildren, twelve great grandchildren, and one great great grandchild.

Mrs. MARY DUNN, widow of Frank Dunn, died last night in her seventy-seventh year at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Fisher, Plainfield, N. J. For sixty years she was a resident of Flemington, N. J.

Lieutenant EDWARD FURBER GREENE, U. S. N., retired, died on Tuesday in his thirty-third year, at Cambridge, Mass. Lieutenant Greene resided at Petersboro, N. H., and was retired Feb. 15, 1911.

WILLIAM MAHER, who for forty years was employed as a stationary engineer by the Long Island Railroad in Long Island City, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Catherine Quackenbush, 48 Madison Avenue, Flushing, L. I., yesterday.

JOSEPH SABLE, 71 years old, a retired manufacturer, died at his home, 560 West 163d Street, yesterday. He was a member of the Temple Peni-El and of the Independent Order Brith Abraham.

EMANUEL ROMEO, Captain of a tugboat, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital, in his twenty-seventh year. He was married three months ago. His widow is 16 years old, and lives at 241 West Twenty-second Street.

WALTER C. CLEMENTS, a coffee merchant, in business in New York, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 14 Harrison Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. MARY E. SCHOFIELD, wife of William E. Schofield, of 143 North Sixteenth Street, Orange, N. J., died yesterday. She was 46 years old and a native of Brooklyn.

Miss ANNA M. WOODWARD, an active worker in the Y. W. C. A., died yesterday in her thirty-eighth year at her home, 36 Liberty Street, Newton, N. J. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Woodward.

Miss ELLIE A. SULLIVAN, an active member of the Church of the Holy Rosary, of Brooklyn, and the daughter of the late Patrick Sullivan, a gold-time builder of the Stuyvesant section, died on Monday at her home, 365 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CORNELIA ELLEN VOORHEES, a member of an old Gravesend family, and one of the oldest members of the Flatlands Dutch Reformed Church, died at her home, 40 Kouwenhoven Place, in her eighty-second year. She was the widow of Abraham Voorhees.

MARTIN HORSTMANN, a member of the coal firm of Schroeder & Horstmann, Inc., in Brooklyn, died in his seventy-first year on Tuesday at his home, 1,077 Dean Street, Bushwick. Mr. Horstmann had been a member of St. Peter's Lutheran Church for thirty-six years, and for the last twelve years had been its Treasurer.

THOMAS M. ANTISELL, a retired real estate broker, died at the home of his daughter in Elmhurst, L. I., on Monday.

RICHARD STEWART, 76 years old, a civil war veteran, and for many years employed in the Ridgewood station of the Department of Water Supply, died on Tuesday at his home, 225 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of U. S. Grant Post No. 327, G. A. R.

DAVID BAKER HIXON, for many years in the millinery trade in this city, and a resident of Brooklyn nearly all his lifetime, died at the home of his daughter in Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, aged 75 years.

ALFRED H. PARSONS, President of the Parsons Brothers Hat Company, died on Tuesday at his home, 325 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn. He was 65 years old, and was born in England. He was the first Police Magistrate of Long Beach, L. I., where he formerly lived.

ADOLPHUS GLOAD, Vice President and a Director of the People's National Bank of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 21 Rugby Road, Flatbush, in his sixty-second year.

LOUIS A. HASSELL, 68 years old, a war veteran, who enlisted in the United States Navy in 1862, died yesterday at his home at Second Avenue and 124th Street, where he had been in the retail drug business for thirty-three years. He was a member of the Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R.

ISAAC JOSEPH DANZIGER, for twenty-seven years a lawyer at 69 Fine Street, died on Tuesday at Woodcliff Lake, N. J., in his forty-ninth year. He was born in New York City and was graduated from the New York University Law School. His home was at 242 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Dr. EDMUND HOGAN of the Society of Jesus is dead in Dublin, Ireland. He was the founder of the Gaelic League and was considered an authority on the ancient language of the Celts. Father Hogan was born in Clonmel, near Queenstown, in 1831, and was ordained in 1856. He held the Chair of Irish Language and History at University College, Dublin, from 1888 to 1898.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BARKER—SCHANCK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Cowl, 430 Park Av., Alice Hearn Schanck to Perceval Martin Barker, by the Rev. Theodore F. Savage of Christ Presbyterian Church.

CLARK—JENKS.—On Dec. 14, 1917, Pauline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Jenks of Bronxville, N. Y., to Harrison Clark, Second Lieutenant Qm. C. N. A., son of the late Harrison Clark of New York City.

DOUGHERTY—SHULTS.—On Dec. 18, 1917, at her home, 16 West 72d St., New York City, Miss Bertha Shults, daughter of Mrs. Frederick C. Brown, to Lieutenant Russell Kersey Dougherty, U. S. A. A. S., son of Andrew Dougherty. Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, V. G., officiated.

FLETCHER—MATHEWS.—On Wednesday, December 19, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. W. Merle Smith, Mrs. Cuyler Griffith Mathews to Henry N. Fletcher.

MUNSON—ROWAN.—On Wednesday, the 19th, at 8:30 P. M., at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Mary K. Rowan, daughter of Mrs. Sanford C. Rowan of 4 Riverside Drive, to Robert Munson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lyman Munson of Albany, N. Y.

STANLEY—PARK.—On Dec. 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, France, Frances Trenor Park, daughter of the late Trenor L. Park, to Captain Ernest Gerald Stanley of London, England.

TORRANCE—WARD.—Dec. 16, Sarah Ward to William R. Torrance.

Died.

ADAMSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, William M. Adamson, in his 59th year, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland. Services at funeral parlor Fred. Riker, 760 Carroll St. at 8th Av., Brooklyn, Thursday, 20th inst., at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BERGER.—Dec. 17, Mary, wife of Cristopher A. Berger. Funeral Saturday, 10 A. M., 74 Flushing Av., Asteria, L. I.

BEVIER.—Esther Hasbrouck, age 81, at her residence, 3 Gardiner, Ulster Co., N. Y. Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, 11:30 A. M.

BISSELL.—At her home in New York City, on Dec. 19, Clara Buckmaster Cole, widow of John Bennett Bissell and daughter of the late Rev. Hiram Holbrook and Margarette Buckmaster Cole. Services at 704 Salem Road, Elizabeth, N. J., at 11:30 Thursday morning, Dec. 20.

BOLMER.—Suddenly of pneumonia, Dec. 18, at his residence, the National Art Club, Thomas H. Bolmer, son of the late Manuel T. Bolmer. Funeral service will be held at St. James' Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

BOLMER.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the society of the death, on Dec. 18, 1917, in New York, of their late associate, Thomas Henry Bolmer, No. 809 on the roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

BOLMER.—St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Thomas Henry Bolmer, a member of this society, on Dec. 18, 1917.

WILLIAM D. MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC I. LOCKMAN, Secretary.

CANDY.—Esther, beloved mother of Mrs. Minnie Candell, passed away Dec. 19. Funeral from her late residence, 70 Lenox Av., Thursday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.

CLEMENTS.—At Montclair, N. J., Wednesday morning, Dec. 19, 1917, Walter Cornelius Clements. Funeral services will be held from his home, 14 Harrison Avenue, Montclair, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

DANZIGER.—Isaac Joseph, beloved husband of Mary (nee Israel) and beloved father of Esther, Hilda, Rosie, Evie and Israel, Dec. 18, in his 48th year, at Woodcliff Lake, N. J. Funeral services at his late residence, 242 East 58th St., at 11 A. M., Thursday.

DANZIGER.—The Synagogue of the Congregation Zichron Ephraim announces with regret the death of Isaac Joseph Danziger, late President and member. Members are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which are to be held at his late residence, 242 East 58th St., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 11 A. M.

JULIUS BRAUN, Secretary.

DECKER.—Theodore, on Dec. 18, 1917, beloved brother of George, Edward, Katherine, and Elsie. Funeral from residence of his brother Edward, 444 West 48th St., on Friday, 2 P. M.

FRANK.—At the Blythewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Lena Frank, beloved mother of Mrs. William R. Silverstein and Ida L. Frank. Services Thursday, 1:30 P. M., from Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim, corner Lexington Av. and 55th St.

GREENE.—Edward Forbes, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, retired, at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18, in the 33d year of his age. Funeral services at Christ Church, Cambridge, Friday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.

HARRIOT.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1917, Helen May, wife of the late Joseph E. Harriot and daughter of the late Prof. Francis H. Nash. Services will be held at the residence of her son, Cortland Av., Friday at 1 P. M. Conveyance will be in waiting upon arrival of 12:01 train from Grand Central Station. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HARRIS.—Leo E., beloved son of Mrs. Marie Harris and beloved brother of Mrs. Lizzie Cohen and Samuel Harris. Funeral services at his late residence, 62 East 83d St., Friday morning, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.

HASSELL.—Louis A., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, Louis A. Hassell, aged 68, civil war veteran. Members of Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R., and Sons of Veterans, relatives and friends invited to services at Mead's Undertaking Parlors, Madison Av., near 126th St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Saturday morning at 10:30, Cypress Hills, New Haven and Boston papers please copy.

HAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, Harriet E., widow of James B. Hay and mother of Charles M. Hay and Annie Hay Rose. Funeral services at her home, 933 President St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

HORNER.—On Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, Ernest Horner, aged 50 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1,210 Simpson St., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

HUTTON.—Blanche Horton, beloved wife of Edward Francis Hutton and daughter of the late Henry Morton, died Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917. Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

KENNEDY.—John Joseph, beloved husband of the late Margaret Kennedy, (nee Hammond.) Funeral from his late residence, 145 Bay Seventeenth Av., on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 9 A. M. Thence to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, where a mass of requiem will be celebrated.

KLEIN.—Dec. 18, 1917, Milwaukee, Wis., Charles J., father of Henry C. Klein, age 54 years. Funeral service at the residence of Miss Jane E. Allen, 17 West 131st St., Thursday evening, 8:30.

LARSEN.—Lewis J. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.) Time later.

LAGDEREN.—On Dec. 18, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Abby M. King Laedlein. Funeral services at her late residence, 250 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, at 2:30 P. M., Friday.

LOPEZ.—Dec. 19, 1917, Mary L., widow of Calixto Lopez, aged 68 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,166 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McCABE.—George, CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH services, Broadway, 66th St., Thursday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

MAZZETTI.—Sophia A., beloved mother of Louis, Sophie and Anthony Mazzetti, suddenly, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, at her residence, 193 West 69th St. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, 10 A. M. Interment private.

McCRYSTAL.—Dec. 19, Margaret McCrystal, (nee Hepburn.) Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John J. McEntee, 79 St. Stephens Place, New Dorp, Staten Island, on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Church, Richmond, S. I., where a requiem mass will be offered for her soul.

MORROW.—Dec. 18, 1917, at Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

MOSER.—Susan, wife of Max Moser, beloved mother of Samuel, Charles, Mrs. P. Hallnick, (nee Bessie Moser,) Bernard, and Mrs. Harburger, (nee Sarah Moser,) suddenly, Dec. 19. Funeral services from her late residence, 75 Sherman Av., at 11 o'clock Friday. Philadelphia papers please copy.

NEUMULLER.—Arthur Williams, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Neumuller, 608 West 111th St., in his sixth year. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

NUSSBAUM.—Daniel, beloved husband of Lena and father of David, on Dec. 18. Funeral services on Friday, Dec. 21, from his late residence, 630 West 180th St., at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and Adelphi Lodge, A. M., invited.

OLSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, at 308 West 97th St., New York, Mary L., beloved mother of Edmund, Mortimer Olson, in her 64th year. Funeral services will be held at the Jeffers Place Chapel, 86 Jefferis Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M. Norfolk (Va.) papers please copy.

OPPENHEIMER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mathilda Oppenheimer, of 80 East 116th St., beloved daughter of Rose and the late Max Oppenheimer, sister of Paula, Ernest, Mrs. Helen Sternberg, and Mrs. Clara Franken. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's Harlem Funeral Chapel, 409 Lenox Av., Friday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.

PLEHM.—Herman H., beloved husband of Sarah, Tuesday, Dec. 18, in his 58th year. Funeral from his late residence, 3,800 Broadway, Thursday, 11 A. M. No cards.

Died.

RENWICK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, at her home, 147 East Forty-fourth Street, Agnes Maxwell, widow of Charles Renwick. Funeral services will be held tonight. (Thursday,) Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

ROGERS.—Charles Platt, Monday night, Dec. 17, 1917, at his residence, 145 West 75th St., after a lingering illness, in the 48th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Manhattan Church, Broadway and 76th St., on Thursday, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SABLE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, at his home, 560 West 163d St., Joseph Sable, beloved husband of Rebecca Hirsch Sable, and devoted father of Leon, Louis A., Sarah S. Levy, and Amelia, and the late Dora Hernstein. Funeral services Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock at Temple Peni El, 525 West 147th St.

SCHWARTZ.—Suddenly, at Chicago, Dec. 17, Milton L. Schwartz, beloved husband of Mae Schwartz, father of Caryl Schwartz, son of Jacob Schwartz. Funeral services at his late residence, 452 Riverside Drive, Friday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SHEEHY.—Edward C., beloved husband of Margaret E. and father of John E., on Dec. 17, at his residence, 1,374 Lexington Av. Requiem mass at St. Ignatius Loyola Church, 84th St. and Park Av., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SHEEHY.—The Irish Palace Building Association of the City of New York announces with the deepest regret the death of our revered associate, Edward C. Sheehy, on Dec. 17, at his residence, 1,374 Lexington Av. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10 A. M.

RODERICK J. KENNEDY,
Vice President.

JOHN B. KELLY, Secretary.

SHEEHY.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow member, Edward C. Sheehy, on Dec. 17, at his residence, 1,374 Lexington Av. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10 A. M.

VICTOR J. DOWLING, President.
JAMES J. HOEY, Secretary.

SMITH.—Mary A., 502 West 176th St., suddenly, Dec. 18. Services and burial at Purdys, N. Y., Saturday, at 1 P. M.

STEPS.—Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, after a short illness in St. Mark's Hospital, Amelia Steps (nee Bank.) Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her sister, 220 East 52d St., on Friday, Dec. 21, 1:30 P. M.

STRAUSS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, Annie Harris Strauss, widow of Henry Strauss, and devoted mother of Isaac, Stella, Barth, Pearl Weiss, and Coleman, and dear sister of William, Sophia, and Isaac Harris. Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 93 Brandt Place, corner University Av.

WALLIN.—Dec. 18, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. C. Christenson, Belleville, Ill., Ida Av., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Ada C., widow of H. G. Wallin, Belleville, Kan. Funeral Friday at 11 A. M.

WARD.—Saturday, Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Time later.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, Emily, beloved wife of Robert D. and mother of Gertrude, Robert D., Jr., and Kenneth Williams. Funeral services at her late residence, 930 West End Av., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

WOOD.—At his residence, 235 84th St., Brooklyn, Henry Firth Wood. Services to be held in the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church, Ridge Boulevard and 81st St., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Jersey City papers please copy.

WOODMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, Annie Baker, widow of Charles H. Woodman, aged 78 years. Funeral services at her home, 561 West 180th St., on Friday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.

WOODWARD.—Suddenly, Monday morning, Caroline Bailey Woodward, wife of Charles S. Woodward, in her 72d year. Funeral Thursday, 3 P. M., from 6 Park Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

WOODWARD.—At Newton, N. J., Dec. 19, 1917, Anna M., daughter of William W. Woodward and Mary E. Woodward. Funeral Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BARTON.—Joseph J., 144 East 115th St., Dec. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BERETZ.—Josef, 561 West 180th St., Dec. 17, aged 42. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

BLAYNEY.—Constantine, Dec. 17. Funeral, 303 East 57th St., today, 9 A. M.

COHN.—Regina H., 43 West 114th St., Dec. 18. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

DARIO.—Pierre, Dec. 17. Funeral, 300 1st Av., today, 3 P. M.

DONALDSON.—John, Dec. 17. Funeral, 363 West 50th St., today, 2 P. M.

DORIS.—Annie, 105 East 121st St., Dec. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUPP.—Charles, 690 Westchester Av., Bronx, Dec. 18. Funeral today.

EDLICH.—Adolph A., 361 East 50th St., Dec. 18, aged 59. Funeral service today.

EGLER.—Mildred, 42 West 65th St., Dec. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—John, 2,148 La Fontaine Av., Dec. 18. Funeral tomrrow, 9 A. M.

GRANET.—Rudolph, Jr., 110 1st Av., Dec. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEALY.—Ellen, 913 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Dec. 18.

HERR.—Conrad, 810 3d Av., Dec. 18, aged 69. Funeral today.

HOVEY.—Albert A., 1,707 Nelson Av., Dec. 18, aged 31. Funeral private.

IRWIN.—Catherine G., 330 St. Nicholas Av., Dec. 17, aged 51. Funeral service today.

KING.—Elizabeth E., 155 East 62d St., Dec. 18. Funeral service today.

LAMBRECHT.—Francis J., 308 East 163d St., Dec. 18. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McCANN.—William A., 3,092 Broadway, Dec. 18. Funeral tomorrow.

McGEE.—Marguerite, 330 West 166th St., Dec. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MATHEWS.—Annie E., 16 East Kingsbridge Road, Dec. 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MONEE.—Florence K., 320 3d Av., Dec. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENT.

American Red Cross
CHRISTMAS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
HONOR ROLL
100 Per Cent. Club
(TO BE ADDED TO DAILY)
Watch It Grow

The employees of the following well known firms have enrolled in a body as members of the American Red Cross in the present Christmas drive for 15,000,000 members.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.
BONWIT TELLER & CO.
BROKAW BROS.
CAMMEYER
MARK CROSS
EVENING MAIL
EVENING TELEGRAM
FEDERAL MACARONI CO.
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MAURICE MENDEL
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SPEAR & CO.
STEWART & CO.
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SURETY COUPON CO.
YOUNG HAT CO.
THE WOLF CO.

Firms desiring to have their names added to this list should communicate by phone with Publicity Committee, Vanderbilt 1000.

Red Cross Membership Drive, 244 Madison Ave.

Renoval Sale
Closing out entire stock of Desks and office furniture at great sacrifice.
E. Hamburger & Co., 25 W. 32d St.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
No Such Values Elsewhere
Cordovan Shoes, $5 and $6.00
Values $7 & $8.
Waterproof Shoes $4.85
Value $7.00

J. B. BRADY'S ESTATE DROPS TO $1,219,809

Residuary Bequest to New York Hospital $463,941, Instead of $4,000,000.

JEWELS WORTH $507,445

Heavy Holdings in Wild-Cat Securities, Chiefly Mining Stocks, Appraised as Valueless.

The estate of James Buchanan ("Diamond Jim") Brady was worth only $1,546,876 gross and $1,219,809 net instead of about $5,000,000, as estimated at the time of his death. The residuary bequest to New York Hospital to establish the Department of Urology, James Buchanan Brady Foundation, which has been estimated at $4,000,000, is only $463,941. Brady's collection of jewels, usually believed to be worth more than $1,000,000, was appraised at $507,445. The estate sold for $390,000 all the items in the collection not left by Mr. Brady to his friends, and the difference represents the value of the gifts he made.

These facts are disclosed through the filing of the transfer tax report yesterday. The reduction in the value of the estate from the original estimates is due chiefly to the unusual number of wild-cat securities, chiefly of mining stocks, hundreds of thousands of shares of which were appraised as valueless. His stock holdings were valued at $791,461. His real estate was worth $99,850, of which $53,000 is the value of his residence at 7 West Eighty-sixth Street; $16,700 for his racing stable at Avenue Q and Tenth Street, Brooklyn, and $22,950 for lots in the Ocean Breeze subdivision of Brooklyn. He had $20,197 in cash, and his four automobiles were sold for $3,750.

How Contest Was Settled.

The report shows that the settlement of the contest of the will by the heirs at law and by Mrs. Mary McGee of Brooklyn, who claimed to be a niece, resulted in the payment of $50,000 in cash and a trust fund of $50,000 to Mr. Brady's sister, Mrs. Harriet Mathieu, in addition to the trust fund of $25,000 she received in the will. Upon her death the trust fund goes to her son, Glendyn Cloran, and on his death the fund reverts to the estate. He received an additional $25,000 fund in the will. Mrs. McGee received $15,000.

The reduction of the value of the residuary bequest to New York Hospital made that institution receive only $165,941 more than Johns Hopkins Hospital, which received $300,000 for the James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute connected with the hospital. Bequests of $10,000 each were left to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Newsboys' Lodging House, Children's Aid Society, and Actors' Fund. The will also gave $10,000 to the Railroad Employes' Hospital, but the executors have been able to find no such institution, and the money will go to the residuary estate. There are several claimants for $10,000 left to the Fresh Air Fund, but R. C. Crowley, executor and formerly the decedent's Secretary, said he believed the gift was intended for St. John's Guild.

The following is the list, with valuations, of the greater part of the items of jewelry left by Mr. Brady to his friends:

Item and Legatee.	Value.
Diamond ring, R. C. Crowley	$12,750
Pearl chain, Rose Dolly Schwartz	18,000
Pearl ring, Jennie Dolly Fox	1,980
Emerald studs, J. A. Middleton	12,840
Diamond studs, R. C. Gordon	8,400
Diamond scarfpin, R. H. Kilts	16,400
Cat's-eye ring, J. M. Hansen	6,150
Cat's-eye scarfpin, H. H. Hewitt	3,800
Pear-shaped ring, George Stevens	5,900
Diamond studs, W. H. Miner	6,900
Diamond, ruby and diamond ring, Chas. E. Mellen	3,600
Pair emerald links, F. D. Underwood	2,200
Star sapphire ring, T. W. Schumacker	5,400
Turquoise link buttons, Alfred H. Smith	1,400
Diamond monogram pocketbook, W. G. Besler	375
Sporting ring, Harry Fox	525
Sporting scarfpin, Jean Schwartz	425
Sporting watch, Raymond Hitchcock	600

Mr. Brady's wardrobe was appraised at $11,007, the chief item being a Russian sable fur-lined overcoat with sable collar and cuffs, $7,000. He had a sealskin overcoats worth $400, and a Persian lamb coat valued at $800. Other articles in the wardrobe were: Thirty Winter and Spring overcoats, $400; 42 hats, $220; fine Panama hat, $25; 16 cutaway suits, $240; 6 dress suits, $120; 41 dress vests, $80; 71 pair shoes, $300; 23 canes and umbrellas, $50; 4 elaborate canes and 3 umbrellas, $150; 26 Summer suits, $325; 14 dozen shirts, $75; 11 dozen socks, $100; 50 pair gloves, $30, and 18 leather belts, $25.

Paintings and Art Objects.

The total value of the contents of Mr. Brady's residence was $127,522. His 96 paintings were appraised at $46,115, the most valuable being Inness's "The Beeches," $10,000. Others were: Schreyer's "Winter," $3,500; Bouguereau's "The Nut Gatherers," $3,000; Knight's "Chrysanthemums," $1,500. A salon picture by Dieterle was worth $3,000; one by Blommer was appraised at $2,000, and a Blakelock was valued at $1,500.

Other collections were appraised as follows: Ivory carvings, bronzes, armor, &c., $16,241; silver and glass sterling ware, gold and Russian enamel ware in dining room, $16,252; curios, furnishings and bric-a-brac in music room, $9,372; rugs, bronzes, and furnieres, $1,412; books, $879, and 25 assortments of wine, $511.

The most valuable stock holding was $2,500 shares Manning, Maxwell & Moore, $225,000. Others were: One thousand and seventy-five Federal Creosoting Company, $86,000; 3,000 Aurora Automatic Machinery Company, $150,000; 1,050 National Machine Company, $63,000; 350 Hilliard Hotel Company, preferred, $15,000, and 350 Page & Shaw common, $37,450.

More than half the stock holdings were worthless. The larger of these holdings were 28,500 James Automatic Feeding and Recording Scale Company, 250,000 Cerro Colorado Mining and Milling Company, 140,000 Jericho Mining Company, $374,500 Dewey Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, 5,000 Taylor Creek Ditch Company, and 340 Thermation Company.

Mr. Brady's debts amounted to $163,842, of which he owed $85,804 to Jung & Klitz, jewelers, of which firm his friend, Mr. Klitz, was a member. He owed $27,708 to the Liberty National Bank for loans, and $12,500 to his physician, Dr. Thomas R. Brown. The administration expenses were estimated at $130,000, including the cost of preparing to defend the will contest. The funeral expenses were here and at Atlantic City, where Mr. Brady died on April 12 last, were $2,912.

RUSHED BY CHRISTMAS MAIL

Post Office Department Handling Record Volume of Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Commandeering of baggage and mail storage cars by the War Department has added to the difficulties of moving Christmas mail, but Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, said today that barring a blizzard and a flood of belated packages, it was hoped to deliver all holiday mail by Christmas eve.

Never before in the history of the department has there been such a tremendous call on facilities as has been made since Nov. 15. The average daily business since that time has equaled the Christmas business of 1916, which was the largest ever known, and the volume of Christmas mail has still further increased the amount of mail to be handled. Nevertheless congestion is less now than at the same time last year, when a blizzard made sport of all attempts to run trains.

The increased daily business of the department is ascribed to the use of the parcel post service by manufacturers and merchants for goods formerly shipped by express.

Hurry-up shipments for the War Department are being sent in commandeered mail storage and baggage cars when express facilities are not available.

Christmas Cheer for 3,000 Children.

A Christmas party for 3,000 children is to be given by the Gramercy Neighborhood Association and the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station on New Year's Eve, and an appeal has been sent out for contributions of money, toys and anything "to help make Christmas a happy time to the poorest children." Contributions may be sent to Captain J. B. Sexton of the Twenty-first Police Precinct, in East Twenty-second Street, or to the headquarters of the Neighborhood Association at 40 Irving Place.

Bright Outlook for Neckwear.

The evident tendency toward the severely plain and the semi-tailored frock for the coming Spring season has led local manufacturers of women's neckwear to expect an unusually good season for their lines. Sets of collars and cuffs in satin and other fabrics, both plain and with embroidery, are expected to be very much in demand. Stocks and jabots, which have been so popular during the Fall season, are also expected to be good for Spring, though real lace has not been as actively sought this Fall as some of the other lines, it is expected to be more in favor with the Spring trade, and already some fair-sized orders have been taken from retailers in various sections.

Opening of Fall Overcoatings.

A line of fancy worsted twenty-four-ounce overcoatings for delivery next Fall was opened yesterday by the American Woolen Company. Prices in the new offering range from $4.42 to $4.72 a yard. The line includes, however, only a limited quantity, and, from the number of buyers present at the opening, there is every indication that it will be sold out very soon and withdrawn from the market. There was evident among buyers the same eagerness for merchandise which had characterized other openings this Fall, though here and there were occasional evidences that the advice of the War Trade Board on the wool situation had relieved anxiety somewhat.

Blacklist Hits Hardware Trade.

Among the hardest hit in the export field by the blacklist recently issued were hardware manufacturers doing business with Central and South American countries. "It so happens," said the general manager of one of these concerns with offices in this city, "that most of the hardware business in the southern countries was done by German houses. Particularly is this true of Mexico, where practically all of our customers have been included in the blacklist. Many of these firms, however, will be able to prove that their status is such as to warrant their removal from the list, and in a number of cases we have been able to answer for them sufficiently to be granted licenses for shipments consigned to them since the blacklist was issued, and in spite of the fact that there names still appear on that list."

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 3412.

BRAIDS Wanted.—Buttons, trimmings, merchandise every description; cash for jobs. Spring 7090.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White, 50 inches wide. Seloff, 244 54th Av. 1362 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange any color of Botany or 146 Jullliard's for taupe color. Phone Farragut 4711.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for cash Botany or F. & H. broadcloth in taupe. Phone Farragut 4717.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, all shades. Wilson Manufacturing Co., 127 Madison Av.

CASHMERE Wanted.—Open for quantity light blue and pink all wool cashmere. Gramercy 4318.

CLOAKS AND SUITS Wanted.—Call all day. 51 West 25th, fourth floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 3. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for immediate delivery on ladies' Spring coats. Call with samples at once, 56 West 23d St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, medium grade; will furnish our own material if necessary. Zimmerman & Bone, 40 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. Eighth floor, 45 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade. Call, all week, 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; spring samples. 28 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Silk and taffeta; snappy styles for Spring; jobbers will place stock orders. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobbers looking at high-grade coats and suits only. 9th floor, 11 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits. 11 West 24th St., 10th floor. Ask for Mr. Franklyn.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at samples better kind. 129 West 27th St., seventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber open to buy 400 Fall coats; small or large lots; call with samples. 5d floor, 30 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at children's coats, 2-6, 6-14 years; hours, 2-4. Room 1402, 1,182 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Junior's Spring chic styles. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 11 West 25th, third floor.

COATS Wanted.—For stouts; cloth and silk. 103 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at ladies' Spring line, better grade. 131 W. 28th, 4th fl.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' coats. Top floor, 30-32 West 24th St.

COATS Wanted.—Job for cash; looking spring suits. 16 East 35d, 8th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Colors; heavy quality. 1,179 Broadway, Room 710.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Narrow wale Jullliard 9000 or Boyd's navy, wine, green or brown. Phone Columbus 9060, Mr. O'Conner, 8:30 to 10.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for cash all shades 604. Telephone Madison Square 5711.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for spot cash any quantity serge, silk, velvet or jersey dresses at a price. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk, serge, and cotton; orders placed on good numbers. Sixth floor, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring dresses. 5th floor, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking for jobs velvets for cash. Levin, 140 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade dresses. 11 East 31st, first floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and georgette. Karl Light, 45 West 27th.

FALL CLOTHS Wanted.—All kinds for children's coats. Joseph Lesser, 40 West 22d.

FLANNELETTES Wanted.—For cash, 27 and 36 inch light and dark striped flannelette suiting cloth. A. P., 237 Times Downtown.

FLANNELETTE Wanted.—Pacific, Chambray, striped and checked gingham. Phone Columbus 9060, Mr. Schaffhof, 8:30 to 10.

FURS Wanted.—400 Hudson Seal and Seal Nutria collars, cheap. Mad. Sq. 9288.

HOMESPUN Wanted.—Birches 71, all colors, or similar homespun; submit swatches. C. S., Box 125 Times.

INFANTS' WEAR Wanted.—Jobber wants pique carriage covers, madeira, machine hand embroidered; bathrobes, infants' sox. M 42 Times.

PANAMA Wanted.—Open to buy 200 pieces green cotton warp Panama, any width; price must be reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Esquimette or peco, any quantity; must be cheap. Merit Co., Farr. 9811.

PLUSH CASES Wanted.—Open for one dozen; reasonable. Farr. 9810.

POMPOM Wanted.—In all colors; will pay spot cash. G. G. Manufacturing Co., 7050 Madison Square.

POM POM Wanted.—American velours and kersey; serges 9035, 12254, D8294; spot cash. Madison Square 8121.

POM POM Wanted.—Reimdeer; cash. Chelsea 3789. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 31st.

POPLINS Wanted.—Jobber looking at staple Spring line; better grade. 131 W. 28th, 4th fl.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash 833 U. S. or American 998; also 90010. Waxman, Chelsea 1979.

POPLINS Wanted.—Serges and Fall velours, any quantity. Farragut 5477.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity Jullliards 54289 at a price. Mad. Sq. 6863.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, 7614, Spring 2134.

SERGES Wanted.—Single or double warp, all wool. Chelsea 9065.

SERGES (Navy) Wanted.—Position, gabardines, colors; will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 2548.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash: 7120, 54280, 104, 100. M. Milstein, Gramercy 5814.

SERGE Wanted.—Bright red storm serge for cash. Greenpoint 4370.

SICILIAN Wanted.—Open for 200 pieces green Sicilian, any width; price reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for all shades; will pay cash. Chelsea 2570.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing stock orders on better grade Spring suits. 8th floor, 12 West 37th St.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Job lot for cash. Call Farragut 3066.

VELOURS OR KERSEYS Wanted.—We will pay cash for heavyweight velours or jerseys; send quantities, colors, and best prices. The Cohn-Goodman Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

VELOUR Wanted.—Burgundy, quantity. American 544 or similar; cash. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Any quantity. Shaw 4900 and Jamendahl's 1252; spot cash. Stuyvesant 5172.

VELOURS Wanted.—9550, all colors; also silvertone. Rappaport & Gotlieb, 150 Madison Av.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—K544, 11050, 13020, and other heavy and light weight; also poplins and serges. Spring 2571.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13020, 13048, and 15020. Farragut 5108.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, 13020, 13548 or 9550, all colors. Madison Square 8190.

VELOUR Wanted.—Buy any quantity American 544 or similar. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

VELOUR Wanted.—11050, 13048 any quantity; also 9, clewiet, all mixed, Farr. 6810.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13020, 13548, 15070. Farragut 5090.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy 544, 13048, 11050, 13020, and 13020. Lindeman & Hurwits, 133 West 21st St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATHROBES.—Men's and children's. 40 West 22d, 1st floor. Gramercy 2871.

BRAIDS, Velvets, and Trimmings for sale cheap. Blasenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, and Velveteens. Farragut 3072.

BURKLLA.—American 09257, also 0310; all colors; pom poms, brown, claret. Far. 2731.

CHIFFONS.—Have for sale large quantity chiffon cloth, chiffon lining; also crepe chiffon, all colors, special price. Farragut 4820.

CLOTH.—Imitation mohair, 55-inch cloth, 140,000 yards; bargain. Mayflower, Mad. Square 9250.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, large kit coney collar and cuff, all lined, $3.75; values as big in other fur-trimmed velour and broadcloth. Emanuel, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Pompoms, bolivias, velours, velour du Nords, broadcloths, etc.; plain and fur trimmed; close out. Kesterlitz & Stoller-man, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 fur trimmed and tailored velours, plushes, pom-poms; to close out at a price. J. P. Slater & Co., 29 West 32d.

COATS.—2,000 fur trimmed and plain velours, pom-poms; all shades; priced for January sales 07%. Cleak Co., 21 West 32d, third floor.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and ladies' cloth coats; plain and fur trimmed; cheap. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—200 fur trimmed coats to close out at a sacrifice. Bruckner & Brill, 24-26 East 12th.

COATS AND SUITS, 1,500, better grade, real good values, for January sales. Shlaire & Davis, 133 West 21st St.

COATS for immediate delivery; assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—600 coats of the better grade at special low prices; fur trimmed. Leo J. Sturm, 48 West 35th St. Greeley 871.

COATS.—Several hundred infants' and children's to close out very cheap before moving. Levitan Bros. & Zarkewer, 61 E. 11th.

COATS.—Closing out, velours; mostly fur trimmed; sacrificing. Bezkowitz, 38 West 8th.

COATS.—Close out, juniors' and ladies' Spring line ready. Duberstein, 51 West 13th.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—To close out, Spring line ready. Fletkin Bros., 110 W. 20th.

COATS.—High grade flappers, velours, broadcloths; cheap. Julius Goldstein, 103 W. 72d.

COATS.—Fur trimmed velour (60) at $10.75 net. I. Feldman, 54 East 11th.

COATS.—300, children's, to close out, sacrifice. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors' close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—150 to close out at a sacrifice. Garden Outer Garment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Closing out entire stock, plushes and cloths. Neumann, 13 West 20th.

COATS.—400 fur trimmed to close out. Klar Bros., 26 West 20th St.

CORDUROY.—Veyd 3200; 16 boxes of navy, 1 garnet, 1 Copen., 1 laurel, at 595. Madison Square 4982.

COTTON.—Job mercerized sewing cotton cheap; after 10. Venus Embroidery, 247 6th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9280.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, corduroy, silk, gingham, graduation, and evening dresses. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Spring silk and serge dresses; immediate delivery; $6.75 to $16.50. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., Inc., 6 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Spring models in jerseys, serges, and silks at special values. Kaufman Bros. & Ruchman, 122 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Gleckner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 29 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, wool jerseys, evening dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES, serge, to close out, $5.75 up. Ruby, 116 W. 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, evening dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

FASTENERS for mounting on garments, caps, novelties, &c.; machines furnished; ask for demonstration. International Manufacturers, 461 Broome St.

FURS.—11,000 black opossum borders, 6 by 72 inches; will sell very cheap. G. B. G. Manufacturing Company, Mad. Sq. 9060.

FURS for January sale; will sell very cheap. G. B. G. Manufacturing Co., 9060 Mad. Sq.

GEORGETTES, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Ladies' embroidered sets; both 3 and 6 in a box; broken assortments; to close out; also some men's linen initials. Republic, 78 East 17th.

HAT CORDS.—Army silk, immediate delivery. At low prices. Phone 4100 Franklin.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Few hundred dozen ladies' crepe nightgowns, to close out at $4.50. Cosmon Co., 109 Prince.

POPLINS.—90810, 502 Dobson, Arthur Peel 5600, Brightwood 4816, 0026, 6254, Brightwood 4632, K544, 0530, velours, 4866 Garfield, gabardines, and other Spring woolens. Spring 2971.

POPLINS.—Americans 09077, 657, in high colors; also velours. Gramercy 2001-2.

SAFE for sale, cheap, Marvin double door, height 5 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in. x depth 27 in. Feed Mail Corporation, 28 West 27th St.

SERGES, Velours, Kerseys and Broadcloth. 11050, serge 650, 13048, Americo's velour 11050, 544; Wyandotte velour 390; Wyandotte kerseys 422; Paragon 1273; beaver, Harris & Stern, 9000; velour all colors on all materials. Mr. Schweitzer, 4242 Greeley.

SERGE DRESSES.—Job lot to close out, in serge and taffeta. Landes & Fried, 128 West 31st.

SERGES.—American 812, 9811, 809, 9836, 6055; Cleveland 9204, Whitman's 2 and 99, Julliard's 54289. Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—40 pieces D. S. 225, 43 J. P. Coats, 20 pieces, 25 pieces Amoskeag 7301, Spring 2134.

SERGES AND PANAMAS.—54280, 54240, 7009, 104, 1464, 298. Gramercy 5145.

SERGE American 09050 navy, ¾ melton, Kaplan, 36 W. 22d. Gramercy 1015.

SERGE.—809 Botany, $2.95; 108 Whitman, $2.30; unsponged; net cash. Irving 8905.

SLIPPERS.—Sleeping slippers of blanket cloth for immediate delivery. Spring 1461.

STOLES, capes, plush and kismmi, muffs to match in fur effects; headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 20th St.

SUITS AND COATS to close out. Hirschhorn Brothers, 12 West 27th.

VELOURS.—Salt's silk velour, 31 inches wide, $2.50. Greeley 4227.

VELOUR.—F. & M. and Reed's; also serges and gabs.; ass to close out. Farragut 2954.

VELVETINE, 36 CORDUROYS, Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 21st St. Mad. Sq. 9760.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.25; white, flesh, M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 B'way, Mad. Sq. 1329.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young lady who has had experience on mill books of a cotton converting house; a good, permanent position is open to an active person in the office of a large wholesale dry goods firm; state age, experience, reference, and salary desired. L, 318 Times Downtown.

BUYER of infants' knit goods wanted by jobbing house; excellent opportunity for right person; have some experience; give particulars. K. O., 875 Times Downtown.

DRESS MAN.—An excellent opportunity is offered to one who knows the dress business from A to Z, to take complete charge of buying, selling, &c., for large jobber; state full particulars, strictly confidential. M 49 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, capable men to carry a strong, popular priced line of ladies' suits and coats. Cover Middle West, New York State, Pennsylvania, and New England States on a commission basis only. S. Silberblatt, 46 West 20th.

BOOKKEEPER in office of export house; competent double-entry; one used to trial balance; moderate salary to start, but good opportunity for efficient worker; state age and references. V 287 Times Downtown.

MODELS.—Perfect size 16 for misses' suits; $16 weekly; must be thoroughly experienced. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 38 West 20th.

SALESMAN to sell to department stores a timely children's dress novelty; commission basis. M 55 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in hosiery line, also seconds; good opportunity; salary or commission. M 38 Times.

Situations Wanted.

PACIFIC COAST representative enjoying strong following and many years of successful business experience desires to properly represent and promote sales of small line desirable merchandise; will devote personal salesmanship and cover any Western territory these times annually on commission basis; maintain permanent office in San Francisco. E 356 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names Tuesday.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

No Use for Banded Hats.

There is a wholesale millinery house in the Middle West which is so "set against" banded hats that it is asking its customers to cancel orders that have been placed for them. In part, the letter asking this says: "People are tired of and do not want banded hats. They want something different. They want dressy hats. Banded hats in a millinery department are like headstones in a graveyard. Ask the houses that advise you to buy banded hats to give you a written guarantee that they will sell at a profit before your bill becomes due in April, so that you can return any that are not sold and deduct the amount from the bill. You have given our salesman, for which we thank you, an order. Part of it is for ladies' banded hats. In justice to yourself you should cancel that part of your order. If you will write us to do so, we will do it gladly. But if you want them shipped, of course we will ship in due time."

Sheetings Continue Very Firm.

Sheetings continued very firm as to price in the local gray goods market yesterday, which was a little more than can be said of printcloths. Sales of 40-inch, 5-yard sheetings totaling 130,000 yards, and for March-April delivery, were made at 12¼ cents, which was an advance of a quarter of a cent over Tuesday's price on them. Forty-inch 2.85 sheetings are said to be very scarce for some time to come, and in certain quarters they are held at 20 cents for deliveries as far ahead as April and May. Forty-inch 4.20 sheetings have sold through June at 17½ cents. In the printcloths some business on 39-inch 68-72s was put through at 13½ cents for January-March shipment, while second-hand offerings of 38½-inch 60-48s were disposed of for January-February delivery at 10½ cents. Spot goods, which continues in very limited supply in first hands, were nominally priced at these levels at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s...15½c 38½-inch, 64-60s...11½c
39-inch, 72-76s...15c 38½-inch, 64-56s...11½c
39-inch, 68-72s...14½c 38½-inch, 60-52s...10½c
39-inch, 56-44s...9½c 38½-inch, 60-48s...10¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...12½c 37-inch, 64-60s...9½c

May Commandeer Drug Supplies.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the probable commandeering of various drugs by the Federal Government is causing apprehension in the trade as to future supplies. The movement will, however, receive the hearty support of all as an aid in winning the war. There has been little activity in drugs and chemicals here of late. Higher prices and the continued uncertainty here and abroad relative to the action of the War Trade Board tend to conservatism. The tendency in botanical drugs is toward higher prices. No important development in miscellaneous drugs is looked for until after the turn of the year.

Sale of Lenox Stock.

The auction sale of the entire stock of the importing house of William Lenox, Inc., in 8 East Thirty-fourth Street, which started yesterday, was well attended, and resulted in a number of bargains being obtained in laces, fine nets, and crêpe meteors. W. J. Spain & Co. of this city, Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, and a number of others purchased lots ranging from 100 to 300 yards of wide Swiss, narrow English, and French gold laces, at prices averaging about 50 cents on the dollar. The cotton and silk nets auctioned off in the course of the day brought about 40 cents on the dollar. These and the laces sold were valued in stock at $20,000. An assortment of crêpe meteors valued at $5,000 brought about 65 per cent. of its value. Imported silks, satins and velvets will be put under the hammer today, and Friday a large stock of imported woolens will be sold for what they will bring.

Now Comes a Hand-Warming Bag.

Among the most active merchandise of a semi-utilitarian variety this holiday season are women's handbags, with knitting bags of one kind or another very much in the van. Not only are they seen in all shapes and sizes, but many of them go Joseph's coat one better when it comes to showing combinations of colors. While all of them are ornamental and useful to a certain degree, there is one type of bag that does double duty without sacrificing its attractiveness. This is a melon-shaped muff-bag that not only affords a place in which a woman may carry her knitting, but at the same time keeps her hands warm. The body of the bag serves the first purpose, while a pocket arrangement at each side of the bag does the rest. When not in use the pockets are practically invisible. The bags are made of a pile fabric that closely simulates fur.

Active Market in Corduroy.

Wool conservation and the general economical tone of the dress goods markets are said to have turned buyers to corduroys to an extent hitherto unequaled at this time of the year. Orders for Spring, and for earlier delivery where such can be obtained, have been unusually large in volume, and authorities in the local trade are predicting not only a shortage soon after the first of the year, but price advances to somewhat higher levels. The early Spring styles in many cases seem to favor corduroy, and its wearing qualities, together with the fact that it can profitably be made up into smart looking garments to sell at popular prices, are held accountable for the present activity. It is looked upon as an assurance of its future popularity. The shades most sought thus far have been beaver, navy blue, brown and green, though taupe and burgundy are by no means neglected.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

SECKLER & HALL INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed, against Seckler & Hall, Inc., dealers in wall paper at Sixth Avenue, corner Eighteenth Street, and branches at Worcester, Mass., and Portland, Me., by Underwriters Salvage Co., Wall Paper Co., $1,153; Wm. Campbell Wall Paper Co., $971, and Plattsburg Wall Paper Co., $1,067. Judge Manton appointed John L. Little receiver.

ISIDOR FORMAN, clothing dealer at 102 Canal Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Joseph Bernstein, Philip Wiesenberg, $200, and Henry Coplinsky, $180. Judge Manton appointed Wm. M. Byrne receiver. Liabilities are $3,000, and assets $2,200.

WM. NICHOLAS, dealer in cloaks and suits at 62 Division Street, has made an assignment to Morris Israel. A petition in bankruptcy also was filed against him by these creditors: Abraham Shapiro, $707; N. Cohan, $150, and Geo. Saffron, $100.

ABRAHAM GOLD, butcher, at 72 East 103th Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the United Dressed Beef Co., a creditor, for $1,838.

WM. PAULSEN, grocer at 204th Street and Decatur Av., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $10,927, and assets, $10,725, consisting of real estate, $8,500, mortgaged for $7,500; stock, $1,500; fixtures, $500; wages, $125, and accounts, $120.

CHAS. GUISENSPAN, formerly grocer at 171 Lenox Avenue, has filed a schedule showing liabilities of $1,017, and no assets.

JAMES D. O'BRIEN.—Judge Manton has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to James D. O'Brien, manager, at 62 Park Row, who was head of O'Brien's Detective Agency, and also of O'Brien's Civil Service School, for not keeping proper books of account. He filed a voluntary petition on Aug. 23, 1915, with liabilities of $14,800.

E. WINKLER & SON.—Judge Manton has appointed Jacob Katz receiver in bankruptcy for E. Winkler & Son, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 150 Division Street.

R. ULLMAN & CO., manufacturers of bronze powders at 481 Sixth Avenue, who made an assignment Tuesday to William L. Mack, have liabilities of $50,000 and nominal assets of $106,000. As the company is composed of Germans it has been operating for some time past under a license, and it is said the Custodian of Alien Property has had the question put up to him of taking possession of the business.

PHILIP M. MOSKOWITZ, a grocer of 128 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,015 and assets of $850.

MARY E. PETTIT, of 23 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,023 and assets of $150.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Dec. 19.—Joseph Whitman, a builder of Bridgeport, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court today, showing liabilities of $125,227 and assets of real estate valued at $97,600, but mortgaged for $62,100, and other assets of $28,000. Among the largest unsecured creditors are the Eastern Steel Yeoman Company of Brooklyn, $5,000; Bridgeport Plumbing Supply Company, $5,072; Payne Elevator Company, $5,000; J. W. Mestrom, Bridgeport, $4,620; Connecticut National Bank, Bridgeport, $3,600, and Harry Whitman, $3,500.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Louis Hirshberg and William Friedman, Albany, furniture dealers, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of over $10,000.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19.—Lon Vincent Metz, President of Metz & Roth, general contractors of Erie, filed a petition in bankruptcy here today, with liabilities of $25,323 and assets of $17,411.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Armstrong, John R.—Doty Demos Co...$146.70
Alenburgh, Oscar and Margaret—M. Redt...100.68
Amendola, Vincent—G. W. Bristol...114.40
Armstrong, Perry M.—H. M. Soper...285.18
Apel, Aaron—L. Butowsky...808.63
Battery Park Nat. Bank—Wagner Trading Co...15,558.99
Becker, Maximilien F.—A. J. Koehler...150.20
Beaumsieur & Cox—Central Trust Co. of N. Y...1974.67
Bernard, Granville Pub. Co.—E. Grossman et al...548.80
Block, Joseph L.—S. N. Morris...104.57
Camillus, James J.—F. Thalhimer...1,785
Canton, Manuel K.—D. Stoffregen...250.40
Cahill, Gerald—N. Y. Mineral Flooring Co...166.08
City of N. Y.—W. M. O'Connor...105.08
Dewitt, Andrew W.—L. Donaldson et al. costs...113.80
Ellis, Wm. A.—I. G. Mitchell...1,207.82
Errants, Victor, Staten Island Tile Co.—Matsel Tile Co...236.91
Edelman, Geo. L.—J. F. Jelinek & Co...191.80
Elliott, James W.—Seneca Hotel Co...129.85
Fox, David J.—J. B. Duchemin...10,061.05
Fish, Jacob—Sternecker Foundries et al...109.10
Fowler, Emma A.—Briskin Co. and Curtis Briskin Lumber Co...200.40
Finnerty, Michael—M. Flynn...745.77
Friedman, Abraham, and Julius Weisgarten—W. Grossman...231.25
Guernsey Drug Co.—Henry Klein & Co...506.89
Grenier, Albert F.—M. Rah...197.91
Herman, David, and David E. Ashner—M. Lack...1,109.80
Harrison & Co.—I. G. Peilerman...1,272.85
Hammond, Geo. M.—F. Mahoney...116.10
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Shapiro...1,000.60
Israelovitch, Moritz, et Moritz Israel—S. Israel; costs...140.91
Jamaica Estates Building Corp.—Siegel-Cooper Co...250.60
Kennedy, David K. and Claire A.—A. A. Ryan; costs...121.85
Kirschof, Chas. G. and Celia—M. Goodman...221.60
Louis L. Gunzer Plumbing and Heating Co.—International Heater Co...128.37
Lander, John R.—H. Valeott...112.15
Levy, Moritz, Schwarz & Gross—Mackey, D. Clinton—M. K. Partridge...1,769.84
Moore, Clifford C., trustee

FUND FOR NEEDIEST TO AID 600 PERSONS

Result of Campaign to Date Insures Relief for That Number for Full Year.

140 CASES PROVIDED FOR

Additional Gifts Will Make It Possible to Care for Others Nearly as Unfortunate.

Contributions received yesterday and other contributions now in the mails have made it certain that the forty supplemental cases printed yesterday would be provided for as fully as were the original list of 100 Neediest Cases.

A number of other families have been taken care of in addition to the 100 neediest cases. In many instances contributors who have sent money for cases which had received enough already or who have sent money without assigning it to any particular case have given permission in writing to the charitable organizations to use their gifts for needy cases outside of those in the printed list.

The result of the campaign to date has been that approximately 600 persons represented in the 140 cases have been made secure for a year at least against extreme want, while many of them are assured of rest, medical attention, and other help, which in the course of the year will put them on their feet and make them independent and self-reliant for the future.

While this campaign has meant everything to the 600 persons in whose lot was considered by the four organizations to be the most distressing of all the many hundred cases on their records, it means, of course, that only a small fraction of the destitution and misery in the city has been relieved. It would be an endless undertaking to attempt to print the thousands of stories whose suffering has been scarcely less cruel, if less at all, than that of the families and the few individuals who have figured in the 100 Neediest Cases.

Additional gifts which are received from now on will be applied to others whose degree of hardship could scarcely be distinguished by a metaphysician from that of the families already relieved. No gift assigned by the contributor to a specific case, however, will be used for any other case, without the permission of the donor. As is being done with the money received for the 140 neediest, that which comes in for unlisted cases will be applied impartially with no deduction for any purpose, for food, fuel, shelter, medical attention, and other necessities for the relief of unfortunate women and children and sick breadwinners.

Additional gifts may be sent directly to The New York Times or to any of the following organizations administering this charity:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Gifts Exceed Those of Last Year.

The contributions received yesterday totaled $6,336.52, and brought the grand total for the campaign to $48,894.42. During the same period in the campaign for the 100 Neediest in 1916, which was more successful than any of the preceding years, the total contributions were $36,849.59.

The total response to the 1916 appeal was $58,172, which ought to be reached and passed within a few days this year. It should be borne in mind that more money is needed this year because the cost of providing for families has advanced with the increase in the cost of living.

The Charity Organization Society wishes to call special attention to a remarkable case reported by it on the list of forty additional cases. This is Case 128, a family consisting of an invalid father, a mother and six children, one of whom is acutely ill and another crippled for life with spinal trouble. Of the mother in this family the society says:

"She is a remarkable manager, and has worked out a family housekeeping budget which is a marvel of household economics—so much so that it has been turned over to the Food Administration as a model. The possibility of future health and independence for this family depends on adequate assistance now."

The largest contribution which was received during this year's campaign was $1,500, which came on Tuesday from Mrs. C. M. Hyde. This was distributed in amounts of $500 each to the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Mrs. Hyde sent a check for $500 to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor also, but for another charity.

THE TIMES received the following letter yesterday from S. P. Thomas, Acting Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The State Charities Aid Association is delighted with the splendid response to the appeal for "The 100 Neediest Cases" as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifteen cents has been received for the cases which were under the care of our organization. While some of the individual cases have had comparatively little given specifically to them, many contributions have come to us to be assigned to the case which received least, or to be used where they could be of the greatest help. We can therefore say now that the needs of all our twenty-five cases have been met. There are innumerable other children and women with children who are known to our association who need help. The brief sketches telling of their needs could be repeated many times over. The fundamental facts are usually the same; the details in each are different. We are grateful to THE TIMES for finding room for ten more cases in this morning's paper.

Very sincerely yours,

J. F. THOMAS, Acting Secretary.

Four young women called at the offices of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor yesterday and made arrangements for a Christmas party, dinner included, for a number of children from families of the 100 Neediest Cases.

GIFTS FOR NEEDIEST NOW REACH $48,894.42

Additional Sum of $6,336.52 Received to Relieve 140 Cases Requiring Immediate Aid.

Contributions for the One Hundred Neediest Cases and the supplemental list of forty needy cases totalled $6,336.52 yesterday, bringing the grand total to $48,894.42. The contributions yesterday were received as follows: By THE NEW YORK TIMES, $2,841; by the Charity Organization Society, $1,496.01; by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $1,464; by the State Charities Aid Association, $362; by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $174.51.

The following contributions were received yesterday by THE TIMES:

P. J. Kearl	1
A Friend	1
I. Sternberger	1
Anonymous	10
Mrs. J. Noschkes	1
In Memory of W.S.	2
Anonymous	10
J. J. Crossman	10
C. T. Willard	20
In Memoriam	35
S. N. Munger	15
P. Feinberg	5
Ella A. S. Canby	5
G. K. Fullagar	10
J. H. Schmid	300
Anonymous	5
Mrs. R. A. Low	10
S. Lounsberg	3
S. C. Freund	100
G. E. Smith	5
C. T. Root	25
Four Ladies	25
Anonymous	50
Daily Reader	1
In Memory of M. R. W.	5
S. & M. P.	2
Mrs. R. U. Johnson	5
Estelle Finkelstein	1
Clara Rice	10
Peggy and Carol	2
R. J. Benham	5
H. K. Bishop	15
Helda E. Drake	5
N. T. Parker	5
L. Madden	1
E. Williamson	10
In Memory of A. J. Parker	5
Anonymous	6.25
Mrs. M. J. Warner	25
Mrs. L. C. Weeks	5
Mrs. F. Garling	1
Miss F. Sheldon	5
Maria Byrne	5
C. G. Arnold, Jr.	5
Friends	5
L. Arnold	5
Mrs. E. C. Arnold	5
R. S. Gernon	10
L. S.	5
Mary M. Conway	5
S. Neldtinger	5
C. Spears	5
Mrs. Fiorentina	5
Mae E. R. Pelton	5
H. E. S. W	5
Mrs. W.	8
A. Leland	10
C. H. Lot	25
M. M. Styles	2
Mrs. G. Field	25
Anonymous	50
L. Stone	2
L. P. Dulany	5
Miss M. H. Carnlike	5
K.	10
J. O. P. Humphreys	12
W. McFarlane	25
W. Strong	10
Mrs. A. Swarts	5
Sympathizer	10
L. M.	4
A. N. Duncan	1
Mrs. A.	5
A Friend	5
Anonymous	10
Anonymous	5
F. M. Quinlan	10
E. Hymer	10
Mrs. B. O. Hood	2
H. M. Levy	5
The Women's Progress Club	1
M. C. Phelps	20
Atwater & Clarke	2.50
In Memory of My Daughter	2
Mrs. P. S. Stroock	50
Total	$2,841

Contributions were received yesterday by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor as follows:

Miss Andrews	$25
Anonymous	450
Anonymous	5
Anonymous	100
Mrs. F. J. Armstrong	10
Margaret H. and Mary W. Bailey, (in memoriam)	6
Mary B. Polhemus, (in mem.) Kate B. Polhemus, Dorcas L. Tiemann, (in mem.) Kate L. Tiemann, and Mrs. Kate R. Barton	5
Mrs. J. A. Beach	5
Rex	1
F. I. Brewster	5
Mr. and Mrs. B. Caldwell	75
W. H. Clapp	5
Mrs. R. G. Conried	10
Demetre Bros. & Beals	10
Total	$1,464

Contributions were received yesterday by the Charity Organization Society as follows:

Anonymous	$12.50
Mrs. W. J. Ballard	10
Miss M. A. Barber	5
Minnie E. Barnes	1
Miss Ruth I. Bell	5
Anonymous	600
Christiana Bustoe	10
Mrs. J. F. Conn	5
Anonymous	7
Mrs. L. L. Coit	2
T. C. Doornbeck	5
Dora Kocher	5
F. Lowndes	1
A Friend	5
Mrs. M. J. Power	10
Mrs. W. Schley	10
Mary E. Shepard	5
Ralph S. Talor	15
E. R. Winslow	2
Anonymous	5
Cash	1
L. B.	1
F.	50
Mrs. H. T. Adey	2
Mrs. J. Beer	50
Total	$1,495.01

Contributions were received by the State Charities Aid Association yesterday as follows:

Anonymous	$0.25
Anonymous	100
A. L. Combes	5
Barnum Derby	10
Tuscola Camp Fire of Plainfield, and friends	3.25
Mae	5
Agnes D. Inglis	5
H. Alexander	1
Mrs. A. H. Cook	2
H. L. Steadard	50
Misses Gordon	2
Miss E. M. Wheeler	25
Total	$362

Contributions were received yesterday by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities:

Anonymous	$123
A Friend—M. L.	2
Demetre Brothers & Beals	10
J. Flanigan	5
"Jack"	5
Total	$174.51

O. L. L. and V. L. L.	$25
Mrs. H. D. Duncan	5
J. Lindmann	43.50
Mrs. J. M. Poe	2
Anonymous	5
"K"	1
M. N. E.	10
Ruth S. Planten	20
Demetre Brothers & Beals	10
A Reader in Cardwell, Mon.	5
J. G. M.	25
S. B. W.	2
Tri Mu Bible Class	15
S. H. Thompson	5
A. S. Traub	5.51

Frederick and Josephine	$10
Mrs. J. R. Dodge	100
Demetre Bros. & Beals	10
Horace S. Doob	5
Mrs. M. L. Feltheimer	2
M. A. Howe	7
A Friend	2
Mrs. E. W. Lincoln	50
Anonymous	10
Miss L. Peters	2
D. J. Powers	10
Mrs. C. Quackenbush	15
H. S. E.	5
Kate D. Wigrin	30
Kate Smith	2
C. P. Smith	5
I. H. Straub	5
Anonymous	5
A. B. Traub	5.51
R. W. Whitney	10
Anonymous	400

IRON TRADE HURT BY HEAVY SNOWFALL

Storms in East and Central West Cause Big Reduction in Output.

FRESH SHORTAGE IN FUEL

Capacity of Youngstown District Cut In Half—Chicago Mills Also Feel the Pinch.

Heavy inroads on production schedules, caused by snowstorms, are reported from various centres of the steel and iron trade. The reduction of output has been especially serious for the reason that before bad weather arrived the industry was affected adversely by shortages of raw material and fuel.

"The handicap on pig iron and steel production," says The Iron Age, "has been increased in the last week by heavy snows in the East and Central West, causing fresh shortages in coal and coke. The week's steel output in the Youngstown district has been only about half of the capacity; at Cleveland the American Steel & Wire Company's plants were closed down for nine days; in eastern Pennsylvania five furnaces were banked; twenty were banked early this week at Pittsburgh and in the two valleys, and throughout the country the coal situation of iron and steel works has been either worse or unimproved.

"At Chicago the shortage of coal and coke is cutting down the production of some companies, while all are worried by the smallness of the margin of safety. Six blast furnaces of the Illinois Steel Company are banked and one furnace and one mill of the Wisconsin Steel Company are idle. One new South Chicago stack of the Mark Manufacturing Company will go in blast early in 1918.

"Government requirements are growing, and in the heavier lines seem all-absorbing, with steel output so much reduced. Large lots of plates are given out each week. In the West an army inquiry for 40,000,000 bolts has come up, and in addition to 7,500 tons of rivets bought by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, 6,000 to 8,000 tons for Eastern shipyards is about to be placed. Of the 1,500,000 tons of shell steel on which the Government wants delivery before the 15th about 1,200,000 has now been allotted to the mills.

"General export business is at a low ebb. Harassed by priority interference at mills, by the scarcity of ocean vessel space, by delays and refusals of cars and by frequent changes in regulations, exporters are under pressure from buyers abroad who try for the agreed price scales. The outlook until after the war or until Government demand is more accurately measurable is for thin trading in exports. One successful release of plates covers 1,500 tons for France, done at 4.75c. A French railroad is willing to pay 5c. at mill for some 300 tons."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"While Washington talks steel cost and considers the revision of prices Jan. 1, the industry is struggling to repair productive lines shattered by the recent aggravated stringency in fuel. The symposium on comparative cost conditions in October and earlier months conducted with the manufacturers the last week by the Federal Trade Commission, has cast no light on the price riddle. It is by no means assured, however, that present schedules will be reaffirmed dating with the New Year. More belief to the contrary, particularly with respect to certain basic materials, has been expressed during the last week."

GOFF FOR CHARITY INQUIRY.

Justice Tells Swann to Put Evidence of Swindling Before Grand Jury.

Justice John W. Goff of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court expressed his approval yesterday of the investigation by the District Attorney's Office of the various swindling schemes against the public in the guise of soliciting contributions for war charities, and advised District Attorney Swann to place his evidence before the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury yesterday was asked to indict two solicitors for war charity who are alleged to have kept practically all the funds they obtained from the public. Another indictment will be requested today.

District Attorney Swann was informed yesterday that the name of Colonel Reginald L. Foster of the Old Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. N. G. had been forged to a check drawn by O. G. Orr of 37 Wall Street for $100, which Mr. Orr supposed was for a benefit fund for the soldiers. The regiment, before it departed for camp, had its own funds, and had never appealed for public donations. None of the money contributed by Mr. Orr was received by the regiment, it is said. The information imparted to the District Attorney was that the person who obtained the check from Mr. Orr represented himself, in a talk over the telephone, to be Colonel Foster. The check was cashed by Charles Sanders, who told Assistant District Attorney Kilroe yesterday that it was given to him by a waiter in Whitman's, after he had cashed a number of smaller checks. Winkelman is now under indictment on a charge of obtaining the proceeds of a check for $1,000 from Walter J. M. Donovan, a broker, at 80 Broadway, in the name of Colonel Conley of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, on the pretense that the money was for the benefit of soldiers.

Inquiry into the American Ambulance in Russia continued yesterday. Mrs. E. K. Oswald, owner of the E. K. O. Film Service, told Mr. Kilroe she had not received payment on a contract for $1,000 and 20 per cent. of receipts, which were to be paid to her for films showing tuberculosis work among the soldiers. Miss Edith Hamilton, who was Secretary of the American Ambulance in Russia, has been asked to see the District Attorney today. Three paid officers of the Special Aid Society also will be interviewed by Mr. Kilroe today.

ASK CAREFUL INVENTORIES.

Credit Men's Association Calls Attention to Abnormal Conditions.

Conservatism in the preparation of financial statements and merchandise inventories for the year about to close was urged by speakers last night at the December meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association, held at the Hotel Astor. W. F. H. Koelsch of the Bank of the United States presided at the meeting, which was attended by 400 representatives of financial institutions and mercantile firms.

F. L. Gilbert, resident partner of Ernst & Ernst, accountants, said:

"It is, of course, always necessary for the credit man or banker to carefully analyze the figures contained in the balance sheet at all times; but under the abnormal conditions which now exist in this country, even a more exhaustive analysis should be made and the searchlight turned upon the facts and information submitted as a basis for credit.

"During the last two years of a general rising market the question of the valuation of the merchandise inventory has not been so vital because most any stock, however valued, soon became more valuable if unsold, due to rapidly increasing cost. Now, however, it is generally conceded that the peak of prices has been largely reached; in fact, there have been some declines, and more careful consideration, therefore, should be given and sound business judgment used in the valuation of stocks of merchandise."

F. H. Leggett, Manager of the Western Electric Company of this city, told of the necessity for making due account for depreciation. "Now is the time," Mr. Leggett said, "to take off the blinders which narrow our vision and warp our judgment, and to mark ourselves down, if such action is necessary, to the point where every dollar we show is represented by an equivalent dollar of value in our possession."

J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men who had just returned from making an investigation into business conditions from coast to coast, complained that many merchants throughout the country failed to keep their books properly.

GOLD SEAL Champagne
Urbana Wine Company
Urbana, N. Y.
Edward S. McGrath, General Representative, 45 B'dway. Phone Rector 4745

20c Each 2 for 35c
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.
Learn to SWIM
AT ONCE.
Individual Private Instruction
SEND FOR BOOKLET T.
Dalton Swimming Schools,
19 West 44th, 308 West 59th
Day and Night Posts.

CASH BOND COUPONS FREE.

McAdoo Asks Banks to Do This as a Patriotic Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary McAdoo tonight called upon all banks of the country to cash Liberty Bond coupons without charge, saying that he had been informed that a few banks and trust companies were collecting money for this service. Mr. McAdoo pointed out that the coupons are payable at any Federal Reserve Bank or sub-treasury, as well as at the Treasury Department here, and that any national bank which is a general depositary of Government funds is required to cash the coupons without charge.

"Though I realize," said Mr. McAdoo, "that the service rendered by banks and trust companies in cashing coupons is a substantial one, I am confident that no bank or trust company which is a depositary of the proceeds of Liberty bonds or Treasury certificates of indebtedness will make a charge for collecting the coupons and paying the cash to the holder, and it is my earnest hope that even those banks and trust companies which have not become such depositaries will perform this service without charge as a patriotic duty."

COPPER STRIKE ENDS.

Montana Miners Return to Work—I. W. W. and Germans Blamed.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., Dec. 19.—A strike, involving 25,000 men, tieing up smelters in Great Falls and Anaconda and crippling the Government's war program in the production of copper, was abruptly terminated last night when the miners voted to return to work. Charges had been freely made that pro-German influences, operating through I. W. W. channels, were back of the strike.

Thus one of the longest strikes recorded in recent labor history of Butte, and one which was instrumental in the death of Frank Little, the I. W. W. agitator and lieutenant of William D. Haywood, came to a close.

ASK SHERMAN ACT REPEAL.

Manufacturers Call the Law Antiquated and Uneconomical.

A resolution asking Congress to repeal the Sherman Anti-Trust act was adopted at the war convention of 300 manufacturers belonging to the Manufacturers' Council at a meeting yesterday in Newark. There was one dissenting vote. The resolution declared that the Sherman act had been nullified by recent legislation; that it was antiquated and uneconomical; and that the national economy and utility of regulated combination and co-operation in industry and finance, and the necessity for the control of prices of commodities and the regulation of these for the sake of national efficiency as well as industrial progress, were now recognized by economists, business men, and financiers.

Before the resolution was adopted Colonel Austen Colgate said: "The Government has never been in business until now. The first thing it did was to violate the rules made for men in business. We were forbidden to do this and that. Now the Government steps in, and we see it fixing prices and arranging preferential shipments. The Sherman law prohibited certain things. These have, in these war times, with the Government itself the biggest business force of all, become legal, and the change is marked."

Warren C. King, who presided, said that the fundamental cause of the disturbance of the equilibrium of the manufacturing world was the failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to recognize that the great arteries of travel contained the flowing life blood of the nation.

As a measure of relief for railroad congestion in New Jersey, Mr. King recommended that the trolley lines be used for freight services between 1 A. M. and 5 A. M.

Another resolution adopted asked the Government to take steps at once to establish a national academy or school of commerce to meet the demand for men trained in ship construction, marine engineering and navigation, as well as men expert and efficient in all the details of finance and trade at home and abroad.

Governor Edge urged that parlor car service be done away with for the remainder of the war, so that the efficient use of locomotives might be obtained.

Ernest R. Ackerman, former President of the New Jersey Senate, advocated the daylight saving plan to relieve the coal shortage.

TRAFFIC IN CITY'S CENTRE.

Central Mercantile Association Says It Leads All Other Sections.

A study of the reports made by the Public Service Commission and the New York Municipal Railway Company by the Central Mercantile Association shows that the ticket sales at the subway station at Broadway and Fourteenth Street since Sept. 4 have averaged 37,500 a day. This would make a total of upward of 14,000,000 a year. Adding the Fourteenth Street station of the Interborough Company's line at Fourth Avenue, the approximate annual sale of tickets is 30,000,000. To add emphasis to the importance of this section of the city, the statement of the association says:

"Fourteen times as many passengers travel to and from the central mercantile district Canal to Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue to the Hudson River, as from all the other subway and elevated stations in the city, when the difference in area between this section and the entire city is taken into account. The average number of rapid transit passengers per acre for the central mercantile district is 82,543; the average for the city (Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens) is 4,759 per acre. The central district covers 958 acres, the four boroughs 160,446 acres. By elevated and subway lines and for ten months ended Oct. 31 last, on the Jersey Hudson tube, 79,076,504 passengers entered and left the central mercantile district last year, which is over 216,000 persons daily."

To Issue New War Weekly.

The North American Review announces in its January issue that it will begin in January the publication of a subsidiary magazine to be known as The North American Review's War Weekly. The new magazine will not print advertising and will not be offered for sale on news stands. No separate subscriptions will be accepted, and the weekly will be sent only to The Review subscribers who wish to take the additional magazine. The new weekly is to be issued from Washington with twenty avowed purposes. Among them are the killing off of spies and traitors, the preservation of the freedom of the press, support of the Allies, exposing of inefficiency, and the postponement of "vexing domestic problems."

BANKS OF CITY SHOW WEALTH OF 7 BILLION

129 Commercial Institutions Report Resources Totaling $7,622,726,100.

INCREASE OF $1,071,306,100

Aggregate Deposits Reach $6,339,199,900, a Gain of $807,000,000 in Five Weeks.

The resources of the 129 commercial banks in the City of New York aggregate $7,622,726,100, according to compilations made by the Clearing House Association from reports furnished to the Controller of the Currency and to the State Superintendent of Banks in response to calls for statements of condition. The reports of fifty-one national banks are as of Nov. 20, while the reports of the thirty-two trust companies and the forty-six State banks are as of Nov. 14. Compared with the statement of condition issued five weeks previously (Sept. 11 for nationals and Sept. 8 for State banks) the aggregate resources show an expansion of more than a billion dollars, the exact figure being $1,071,306,100. The increase in deposits for the period amounts to $807,000,000, the aggregate deposits of the 129 banking institutions amounting to $6,339,199,900. The increase in loans and discounts was $45,467,200, the total being $3,033,876,300.

The increase in deposits and resources is primarily due to Government war financing, and is particularly marked in the case of the national banks, whose reports, dated Nov. 20, were following the heavy Liberty Loan payments made on Nov. 15. The national banks show Government deposits in excess of $620,000,000, the same being an increase of more than a half billion compared with figures on Sept. 11.

The following table gives the resources of the three classes of banks on the two dates:

	November.	September.
51 national	$4,153,807,500	$3,401,704,600
32 trust co's	2,786,204,800	2,558,271,200
46 State banks	682,714,000	583,444,300
129 banks	$7,622,726,100	$6,531,420,000

The 129 banks have an aggregate capital of $244,926,000, and surplus and undivided profits amounting to $427,871,500, making a total of $672,798,100.

The following tables give the summary of the reports for each of the three classes of banks, as prepared by the Clearing House:

NATIONAL BANKS (51 INSTITUTIONS.

RESOURCES.

	Nov. 20.	Sept. 11.	*Increase.
Loans and discounts	$1,971,063,400	$1,911,799,400	$59,264,000
Overdrafts	1,304,300	291,300	1,103,000
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	26,071,000	25,479,800	591,200
Bonds to secure U. S. and postal deposits	461,714,500	197,160,200	474,554,300
Stocks, bonds, and securities	424,902,200	308,275,900	116,626,300
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	8,087,000	7,937,100	149,900
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	30,075,700	30,215,600	*134,900
Cash in vault and net amounts due from banks	222,445,900	218,192,900	19,253,000
Exchanges for the Clearing House	239,384,400	244,728,500	*5,344,100
Checks on other banks in New York City	15,501,400	14,404,800	1,096,600
Cash items, including outside checks, fractional currency, notes of other national banks, Federal Reserve notes	9,019,800	10,748,300	*1,728,500
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	359,903,600	352,016,000	7,787,600
Customers' liability under letters of credit	7,750,900	10,280,400	*2,500,500
Customers' liability account of acceptances	64,180,700	59,963,200	*4,783,700
Other resources	92,431,300	5,232,600	87,198,700

LIABILITIES.

	Nov. 20.	Sept. 11.	Increase.
Capital	$126,250,000	$125,550,000	$700,000
Surplus and undivided profits	220,827,500	219,978,700	848,800
Circulation	35,264,300	33,418,100	1,846,200
Gross deposits—			
Due to banks and bankers	1,007,683,400	1,028,113,600	*20,450,200
Demand deposits	1,713,146,500	1,623,606,800	89,536,700
Time deposits	94,256,800	88,424,300	5,832,500
United States deposits	620,210,800	113,971,300	506,239,500
Aggregate	3,435,297,500	2,854,116,000	581,158,500
Letters of credit	16,515,600	14,459,100	2,056,500
Acceptances based on imports and exports	66,292,500	71,446,700	*5,154,200
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	137,250,000	.....	137,250,000
Other liabilities	116,150,100	82,783,000	33,397,100
Totals: Liabilities and resources	4,153,807,500	3,401,704,600	752,102,900

*Decrease.

TRUST COMPANIES (32 INSTITUTIONS.)

RESOURCES.

Stock and Bond Investments, (market value)—	Nov. 14.	Sept. 8.	Increase.
Public securities	$414,010,500	$218,849,300	$195,161,200
Private securities	321,394,200	302,277,200	19,117,000
Real estate owned. Furniture and fixtures	39,047,900	38,649,400	398,500
Mortgages owned	61,091,300	62,996,600	*1,905,300
Loans and discounts—			
Secured by real estate collateral	7,835,700	8,620,000	*784,300
Secured by other collateral	317,580,100	271,091,200	33,441,100
And bills purchased, not secured	438,822,600	377,752,800	61,140,000
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers—			
From reserve depositories	257,681,400	216,046,700	41,634,700
From others	76,125,900	67,674,600	8,451,000
Specie	143,456,000	127,426,000	16,002,000
Other currency authorized by laws of U. S.	13,447,100	12,374,000	1,073,100
Cash items, including exchanges for Clearing House and Federal Reserve Notes	48,370,200	27,225,100	21,045,100
Other resources	246,634,000	225,207,900	21,446,100

LIABILITIES.

	Nov. 14.	Sept. 8.	Increase.
Capital	$95,050,000	$95,050,000	.....
Surplus and undivided profits	164,901,500	172,689,800	*7,698,300
Gross deposits—			
Preferred deposits	255,736,100	188,965,600	66,770,500
Deposits, (not preferred)	1,712,529,300	1,699,247,800	13,081,500
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	332,676,300	274,589,100	58,096,200
Aggregate deposits	2,300,741,700	2,162,793,500	137,948,200
Acceptances, foreign and domestic	98,227,600	95,355,000	2,872,600
*Bills payable and re-discounts	*89,213,700	.....	89,213,700
Other liabilities	37,940,100	30,382,900	7,557,200
Totals: Liabilities and resources	2,786,204,600	2,556,271,200	229,933,400

*Decrease.

STATE BANKS, (46 INSTITUTIONS.)

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, (market value)—	Nov. 14.	Sept. 8.	Increase.
Public securities	$71,688,600	$29,636,100	$42,052,500
Private securities	56,990,800	50,777,300	*2,786,700
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	14,707,600	14,636,800	70,800
Mortgages owned	5,724,800	5,717,500	7,300
Loans and discounts—			
Secured by real estate collateral	3,283,900	3,455,500	*166,600
Secured by other collateral	122,339,700	120,706,700	2,540,000
Bills purchased not secured	177,309,900	202,070,700	*24,760,800
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers—			
From Reserve depositories	72,348,200	57,321,500	14,626,800
From others	25,250,000	17,746,100	7,503,900
Specie	30,698,500	33,439,400	*3,400,900
Other currency authorized by laws of the U. S.	15,368,500	12,468,300	2,900,300
Cash items, including exchgs. for Clearing House	76,121,500	26,719,000	50,402,500
Other resources	8,574,900	8,544,300	30,600

LIABILITIES.

	Nov. 14.	Sept. 8.	Increase.
Capital	$23,626,800	$23,625,800	$1,000
Surplus and undivided profits	42,052,500	40,808,400	1,244,100
Gross deposits—			
Preferred deposits	33,787,300	28,808,400	4,978,900
Deposits, not preferred	523,315,000	427,966,400	94,367,500
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	47,059,500	45,405,700	*1,346,200
Aggregate deposits	603,180,700	515,180,500	88,000,200
Mortgages on real estate owned	1,313,400	1,196,800	116,600
Acceptances, domestic and foreign	6,783,900	6,911,500	*928,000
Other liabilities	6,757,300	5,921,400	835,900
Totals: Liabilities and resources	682,714,000	593,444,200	89,269,800

*Decrease.

COTTONSEED STATISTICS.

Total of 1,161,554 Tons on Hand in Mills on Nov. 30.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Cottonseed and cottonseed products statistics for the period Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, announced today by the Census Bureau show:

Cottonseed—Received at mills, 2,658,978 tons; crushed, 1,531,351 tons, and on hand at mills Nov. 30, 1,161,554 tons.

Cottonseed Products—Production, crude oil, 458,346,889 pounds; refined oil, 284,368,923 pounds; cake and meal, 734,763 tons; linters, 379,344 500-pound bales; hull fibre, 88,447 500-pound bales.

Stocks on Hand Nov. 30—Crude oil, 139,516,149; refined oil, 128,008,472; cake and meal, 195,448; linters, 231,648; hull fibre, 8,372.

Imports—Oil, 2,002,363 pounds; exports, oil, 14,434,536 pounds; cake and meal, 10,153 tons; linters, 98,968 running bales.

Appeal for Belgian Children.

The Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children, of which Henry Clews is Treasurer, is making an appeal for contributions for the benefit of Belgian children. The money received is handled by neutral representatives in Belgium, and is spent to give a little happiness to children under German rule. Contributions should be sent to Henry Clews & Co., bankers, 15 Broad Street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FRANCHISE HEARING

ADDITIONAL MOTOR OMNIBUS LINES

Boroughs of Manhattan & The Bronx

Board of Estimate and Apportionment City of New York

Application having been heretofore made by the

FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY

for a franchise to establish, maintain and operate additional motor omnibus lines for public use in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, in connection with the extension of the Company's present operation upon various streets and avenues, the petition therefor published, a hearing held on Friday, June 1, 1917, due notice of which was given, and an inquiry made by this Board to determine the terms and conditions to be imposed—

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that a PUBLIC HEARING will be held at Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, December 28, 1917, upon the proposed contract for the franchise, embodying all the terms and conditions to govern the grant, at which all citizens interested shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

PROPOSED CONTRACT

Copies of the proposed resolution, containing the form of contract with all the terms and conditions of the grant, may be obtained at the office of

BUREAU OF FRANCHISES

Room 1307, Municipal Building

CENTRE AND CHAMBERS STREETS, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary.

Telephone 4060 Worth.

Dated, New York, November 30, 1917.

NEWS PRINT STOCKS LOWER

Decline in Production in November Due to Various Causes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Reports to the Federal Trade Commission on the newsprint paper market for five weeks ended Dec. 2 show a loss of production, due principally to strikes on the Pacific coast and breakdowns at mills; a decline in mill stocks of about 4,000 tons, and show about 6,500 tons held at delivery points. A small decline in jobbers' stocks is indicated, and also a decline of about 9,500 tons in publishers' stocks is shown.

Exports for September and October doubled. Jobbers' reports show a slight softening of prices during November.

RESORTS.

SOUTHERN STATES.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT
Swimming Pool, Golf, Sea-Food Cuisine. Every Room with Bath and Ocean View.
GEO. F. ADAMS, Manager
Fortress Monroe, Va., or
Cook's Tours, 245 Broadway, 561 5th Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave.; Penn. R. R., 8th Ave. & 32th St. Ask Mr. Foster at 220 W. 42nd St., or at Lord & Taylor's and Bertha Kuffner's Information Bureau, McAlpin Hotel.

Hotel Bon Air
AUGUSTA, GA.
A convenient and delightful place to spend your holidays. Good driving and motoring, excellent saddle horses, two golf courses and all outdoor sports.
Address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

The DE SOTO
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Remodeled and Refurnished Throughout
Golf, Tennis and Motoring.
Opens December 8. Under Direction of CHARLES K. PHENIX

The KIRKWOOD
On Camden Heights
SOUTH CAROLINA
OPEN JAN. 1ST.
18-hole Golf. Riding. Climate
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ.

HOTELS
INDIAN RIVER AND ROCKLEDGE
ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA.
Golf, Tennis,

Some Sound Investments

can be bought at

Prices to yield from about 7% to 7½%

Circulars on request

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

January and December 1917 Bond Prices Compared

We have prepared a pamphlet showing the wide difference in January, 1917, and December, 1917, prices on a list of standard bonds.

This information is presented both in tabulated and chart form.

A copy of this Price Comparison may be had upon request for pamphlet AG-148.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York
Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

Canadian Government & Municipal Bonds

Yield 5½% to 6½%

Principal and interest payable in New York

Send for Circular A-63

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Legal for New York Savings Banks Free from Federal Income Tax

$25,000

Cincinnati, O.
4½s
DUE SEPTEMBER, 1954.
to yield 4.65%

Blodget & Co.
54 PINE ST., New York. 40 STATE ST., Boston.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wide Break in Leading Rails—Denial of British Collateral Liquidation.

Weakness again became pronounced in the stock market yesterday, with the leading railroad issues selling down from 2 to 5 points and closing in most cases at the lowest prices for the day. The slump carried numerous issues to lower levels than they have made in any previous bear session. The industrials were irregular, but most of the active issues move sympathetically with the rails, and some large declines were scored, particularly in the steel and equipment issues. The effect of the selling was particularly noticeable in Steel, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, New York Air Brake, Great Northern, Delaware & Hudson, and St. Paul.

A number of reasons were advanced for the recurrence of selling of investment holdings, some of which were credited to institutions, but none of them completely satisfied. The Lenroot bill, reported to have the approval of an important following in Congress, was chiefly disturbing because of its inclusion of the confusing phrase "invested capital" as a basis on which the Government would levy the proposed 70 per cent. tax on profits in excess of 7 per cent. The work of the valuation division has not progressed far enough to supply figures to serve as a basis in arriving at the value of the properties, and the interpretation which the Treasury Department is putting upon invested capital in passing upon cases arising out of the War Revenue bill would not be satisfactory to the railroads. It does not seem probable that the Lenroot measure will receive serious consideration. It is likely to prove but a patch, where a new garment is needed. The conviction is steadily gaining ground among financial men that the Government must be prepared to take care of most railroad maturities and other necessary financing while the war lasts.

Evidence of how uncertain the railroad executives themselves feel was supplied yesterday when Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio decided to defer action upon the dividend until after the first of the year, when the President is expected to make known his proposals for meeting the transportation crisis. President Willard stated some weeks ago in Washington that it might be necessary to omit payments in order to free sums needed to keep the property in repair. The selling of railroad stocks yesterday did not bear a professional look, and, while part of it was due, no doubt, to the desire to close out accounts before the end of the current income tax period, more of it appeared to be selling of investment holdings hitherto intact for some years.

The Government's report on the Winter wheat crop prospects was discouraging. With a record acreage the condition on Dec. 1 was the lowest in the Agriculture Department's record, a full 10 points under the ten-year average. This would indicate a yield of only 540,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 418,000,000 bushels, and, on the basis of the ten-year average, this year's sowing should have promised around 600,000,000 bushels. Favorable weather and moisture conditions may yet result in a considerable increase over the early promise.

The report persist in the Street that weakness in recent weeks both in bonds and stocks has been occasioned by the selling of collateral owned abroad but deposited here under foreign Government loans. The selling of this nature for several months has been negligible, and such sales as have been made have taken place almost entirely by private negotiation with institutions in the market for high-class bonds. The decline in prices has lost any relation to intrinsic values, as illustrated by a yield of 12 per cent. offered on secured notes maturing in less than 4 years. Call money again commanded 6 per cent. throughout the session yesterday. The volume of dealings was small for the range of fluctuations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	6
Low	6	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL. A.-L. INDUSTRIALS

Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3%@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days, private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4 @4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....5%
4 to 6 months.....5½@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75½	—.0001⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76⅛	
Francs—				
Demand	5.74⅛	5.74⅞	5.74⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.75	12.75	
Cables	13.00	13.00	13.00	

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.74⅛	5.72½
China—		
Hongkong	74.00	74.25
Peking	113.00	113.25
Shanghai	108.00	108.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10 Holland	42.75	44.00
52.44 India—		
Bombay	34.30	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.34	8.35
49.66 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50 Russia	12.75	13.00
28.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	34.00	34.50
Copenhagen	31.90	32.00
Christiania	33.75	34.00
19.296 Spain	24.00	24.10
South America—		
32.42 Rio de Janeiro	32.85	32.90
42.44 Buenos Aires	47.65	47.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.33⅝	4.33¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $520,980,545; balances, $36,669,085; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,119,356; Federal Reserve credit balance, $44,212,392.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $2.00 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43d; unchanged; in New York, 85¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 67¾c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A. B. Leach & Co. have bought $585,000 Bergen County (N. J.) 5 per cent. bonds, consisting of $519,000 road improvement and $66,000 hospital bonds.

Louis Severing, formerly with Joseph & Wiener, has become associated with Merrill, Lynch & Co., to conduct the firm's business in public utility and short-term securities.

T. E. Bowers has been appointed General Manager of the Stock Exchange firm of Sheldon, Dawson, Lyon & Co.

Albert B. Chandler, has resigned as Director of the Otis Elevator Company, and has been succeeded by Charles D. Hilles.

The Sullivan Machinery Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent.

The National Fuel Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share. The dividend is payable also on the new stock which was subscribed for pursuant to the resolution of the Directors on Oct. 25 last.

The Directors of Milliken Bros., Inc., will make a third distribution of $10 a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 25 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Harry W. Ford has resigned as President of the Saxon Motor Company. He will continue as a Director.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock, double the rate of the preceding quarter. Payment will be made Jan. 10, 1918, to stockholders of record Dec. 31.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	450,829	1,618,910	540,090
Year to date	178,807,986	226,383,140	168,996,490

	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	1⅜	1½	5,000	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	1½	2	1,100	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	15½	15⅝	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
	72½	76	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	77	77	77	77	
	64⅜	65	500	Am. Beet Sugar	65	65	64½	64½	— ⅝
	33¼	33⅝	3,300	Am. Can	33⅛	33⅝	33	33⅜	— ⅛
	87	88	100	Am. Can pf	87	88	87	88	— ⅛
	60¼	61	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	60	60	60	60	
	21½	22¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
	78⅛	83	100	Am. Express	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ½
	10½	11	100	Am. H. & Leather	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
	42	44	400	Am. H. & L. pf	46½	46¾	44	44	— ⅛
	49¼	50	800	Am. International	52	52	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
	23⅜	24¼	700	Am. Linseed	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
	46⅝	47½	1,000	Am. Locomotive	48½	48¾	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
	9⅝	9¾	400	Am. Malting	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	88	89¼	4,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	90	90	88	88	— ⅛
	99⅝	100¼	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100¼	100¼	100	100	— ⅛
	51½	52	500	Am. Steel Foundries	51⅞	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅜
	98⅝	99¼	6,000	Am. Sugar Refining	99⅝	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
	125¼	126½	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127	127¼	125¾	126¼	+ ¼
	39	40	400	Am. Tobacco	127¼	127¼	125¾	127	— 1½
	86	90	100	Am. Woolen	40	40	38⅝	39½	
	11⅜	12½	400	Am. Woolen pf	88	89	89	89	
	39½	41¾	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
	64	64½	5,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
	⅝	1	200	Anaconda Copper	65½	65¾	64⅝	64	— 1
	76¾	77	3,000	Assets Realization	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
	75	77	200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	78⅝	78⅝	76½	76½	— 2⅛
	83	84	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	77⅝	77⅝	76	76	— 1⅝
	91	92	400	Atlantic Coast Line	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅛
	51⅛	52	1,800	At., Gulf & West I.	93	93¼	91½	91½	— 1
	43⅝	44¼	3,600	Baldwin Loco	53½	53½	51½	51½	— 1
	86½	88	300	Baltimore & Ohio	46	46	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
	1	1⅛	1,879	Barrett Co	87⅝	87⅝	87	87	— 1½
	66½	67½	1,200	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1	1	— ⅛
	67	67½	22,000	Bethlehem Steel	69	69	68	68	— ⅛
	93¼	93⅝	1,100	Beth. S. pf. sub. r. p.	94½	94½	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
	37	37½	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	37½	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
	105	108	600	Burns Brothers	109	109	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
	12⅛	13	1,600	Butte & Superior	13⅜	13⅞	13	13	— ⅛
	32	32½	100	California Petrol. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
	53¼	53⅝	200	Calumet & Arizona	55⅝	55⅝	53½	53½	— 2
	128	128⅝	14,700	Canadian Pacific	129	129¾	128	128	— 1⅛
	25	27	300	Central Foundry	26	28	25¾	25¾	— 1⅛
	33	38	200	Central Foundry pf	38	38	36	36	— 1½
	56	56½	5,700	Central Leather Co	50	50¼	49¾	50	— ⅛
	97	97½	100	Central Leather pf	97	97	97	97	— 1
	25½	26	300	Cerro de Pasco	28	28	27	27	— ⅛
	43	43¾	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	43¼	43¼	43	43	— ⅛
	17	19	200	Chi. Great West. pf	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
	37	37¼	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38	38	37	37	— ⅛
	66	68	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	68	68	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
	83	86	200	Chi. & Northwest'n.	86¾	86¾	84½	84½	— 2⅜
	61	64¼	1,900	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	16½	16⅝	16	16	— 1
	43⅛	44	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	45½	45½	44	44	— 1⅜
	35¾	36¼	600	Chi., St. Paul & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	36½	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅝
	13⅛	13¼	3,200	Chile Copper	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
	36	37	2,700	Chino Copper	37⅜	37⅜	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
	30½	31	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	31¼	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
	28½	29	300	Columbia Gas & El.	30	30⅛	30	30	+ ⅛
	26	30	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	27	27	27	27	— 1
	77	77¾	200	Consolidated Gas	77	77	77	77	— 1¼
	70	74	200	Continental Can	80	80	78¾	78¾	
	38	45	100	Continental Insur	38	38	38	38	
	27½	27¾	7,400	Corn Products Ref	29	29	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
	80½	90	200	Corn Products Ref. pf	90¼	90	90	90	
	40½	47	3,100	Crucible Steel	48¾	49¼	46¾	46¾	— 1
	25	26	600	Cuba Cane Sugar	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
	75¼	76	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
	93	95	100	Deere & Co. pf	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
	90½	92½	2,700	Delaware & Hudson	93½	93½	90	90	— 1½
	31½	32	20,100	Distillers' Secur	34	35¾	31⅝	31⅝	— 2⅝
	6¾	7	1,000	Dome Mines	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
	13⅞	13¾	700	Erie	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
	19¼	19½	500	Erie 1st pf	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅛
	28	29	100	Federal M. & S. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
	30	30½	400	Gaston, W. & W.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
	153	165	200	General Chemical	155	155	155	155	
	118⅝	119	5,300	General Electric	119¼	120	118⅞	118⅞	— 1⅛
	85	86	700	General Motors	86½	86½	85¾	85¾	— 1⅛
	72¾	74	500	General Motors pf	73	73	73	73	
	63	65¾	3,300	Goodyear Tire & R.	66	66	65	65	— ⅛
	80	80½	1,000	Great Northern pf	82¼	82½	80	80	— 3½
	23½	24¼	100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
	33	35	100	Greene-Cananea	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
	29⅜	30¾	100	Hartman Corp	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
	86	87	200	Haskell & Barker	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
	38½	39	1,400	Illinois Central	87½	87½	87	87	— 1½
	6¾	8	800	Inspiration Copper	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
	39½	40¾	200	Interboro Consol	5⅞	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	— ⅛
	50	55	100	Interboro Con. pf	40¾	40¾	40	40	— ⅛
	17⅜	18	1,400	Int. Harvester Corp	50¼	50¼	50	50	— ⅛
	43	75¾	9,700	Int. Mer. Marine	18	18⅜	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
	25	25⅛	1,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	77¼	77¼	75	75	— 1⅝
	22½	23	300	Int. Nickel	23½	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
	53	54	100	Int. Paper	24	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
	15½	16¼	500	Int. Paper 1st. sta	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
	22	28	100	Kansas City South	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
	28⅜	28½	3,500	Kelsey Wheel	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
	10¾	12	200	Kennecott Copper	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
	50¼	50¾	2,300	Lackawanna Steel	71¾	72	71¾	72	— ⅛
	100	100	2,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
	22½	22¾	400	Lehigh Valley	51⅝	51⅝	50⅜	50⅜	— 1½
	57	62	100	Louisville & Nash	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	— 1½
	52	53	100	Maxwell Motors	22¾	22¾	22	22	— 1½
	63	64	1,600	Max. Mot. 1st pf	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
	23½	25¾	200	Mex. Petroleum	69	69	68	68	— 1
	24	25	3,400	Miami Copper	28	28	25½	25½	— ⅛
	74	75	200	Midvale Steel	41¼	41¼	40	40	— ⅛
	70	75	100	Minn. & St. L. new	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
	21	22	3,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
	37	37½	700	Mo. Pac. pr. ctfs	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
	23	27	900	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. ctfs	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
	87½	93	100	National Acme	80	80	80	80	— 1
	18½	19	3,850	National Biscuit Co	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	— 1⅛
	38½	40	700	Nat. Conduit & C	19⅝	19⅝	18½	18½	— ⅝
	40	50	100	Nat. Enm. & Stg	34¾	34¾	34	34	— ⅛
	99	100	100	National Lead	40	40	39	39	— ⅛
	99	100	100	National Lead pf	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
	163	165	600	Nev. Consol. Cop	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
	17⅞	18	1,100	N. Y. Air Brake	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
	108¼	109	10,100	N. Y. Central	108¼	108¼	104	104	— 1¼
	68	68	1,500	N. Y. N. H. & H.	68	68	62¾	62¾	— 3⅝
	28	28	700	N. Y. Ont. & West	28	28	26½	26½	— ⅛
	20	20	2,800	Norfolk & Western	96	96	94	94	— 2
	96	96	1,100	Northern Pacific	78¾	78¾	77¼	77¼	— 2
	100	100	100	Nova Scotia S. & C.	60	60	60	60	— 2
	33⅜	33½	2,900	Ohio Cities Gas	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
	4¾	5	100	Ontario Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
	26	28	100	Pacific Mail	28	28	26	26	— 1
	43	43	10,100	Penn. Railroad	43	43	40¾	40¾	— 1½
	12¼	12½	100	Penn. Marquette pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
	25¼	25¼	800	Pittsburgh Coal Co.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
	41	41	300	Pitts. & West Va.	41	41	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
	19½	19½	100	Pressed Steel Car	19	19	19	19	— 1
	50	50	600	Pullman Company	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	— 1½
	40	40	300	R'way Steel Spring	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
	66	66	14,100	Reading	66	66	66	66	— 1⅞
	35	35	200	Reading 1st pf	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
	34	34	4,700	Reading 2d pf	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
	72½	72½	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	72½	72½	70¾	70¾	— 1⅞
	90¼	90¼	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
	68	68	200	Royal Dutch t. r.	68	68	67	67	— ⅛
	13	13	1,300	St. L. & San Fran	13	13	13	13	
	6	6	1,300	Saxon Motor	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
	8½	8¾	1,000	Seaboard Air Line	8½	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
	17⅞	17⅞	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	17⅞	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
	126	126	250	Sears-Roebuck Co	126	126	124	124	— 1½
	122	122	200	Sears-Roebuck pf	122	122	122	122	— 1½
	15⅝	15⅝	1,800	Shattuck-Arizona	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
	28½	28½	1,100	Sinclair Oil	28½	28½	25½	25½	— ⅛
	79¼	79¼	7,350	Southern Pacific	79¼	79¼	77	77	— 2⅛
	23	23	3,000	Southern Railway	23	23	21½	21½	— 1½
	55	55	200	Southern R'way pf	55	55	54	54	
	79½	79½	2,900	Stand. Milling pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
	44¼	45	9,000	Studebaker Co	44¾	44¾	42¾	42¾	— 1⅛
	33	33	500	Superior Steel	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
	11⅜	11⅝	3,900	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
	115½	116	4,800	Texas Co.	119	119	115¼	115¼	— 1½
	13½	16	300	Texas & Pacific	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
	14	15	500	Third Avenue	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
	43¾	44	700	Tobacco Products	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
	102¼	102¾	17,000	Union Pacific	103⅝	105⅜	102	102¼	— 3¼
	83¼	84	400	United Cigar Stores	83½	83½	83½	83½	— ⅛
	107¼	108¼	1,700	United Fruit	111	112	106	106	— 3½
	11¾	12	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
	106½	107	2,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	106	106¼	103¼	103¼	— 3⅛
	47	47¼	600	U. S. Rubber	48¾	48¾	47	47¼	— 1¾
	41	42	300	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M.	42¼	42¾	41¾	41¾	— 1
	80¾	80¾	117,500	United States Steel	82¾	82¾	80¾	80¾	— 2¼
	103¼	103¾	2,200	U. S. Steel pf	104¼	104¼	103¼	103¼	— 1¼
	70¾	71	2,500	Utah Copper	70¾	71¾	70¼	70¾	— 1⅛
	30½	31½	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30½	— 1⅛
	37	38	700	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
	70	71¼	100	Wabash pf. A	37¾	37¾	37	37	— 1
	68	70½	1,900	Wells Fargo Exp.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼	— ⅝
	34½	34½	2,100	West. Union Teleg.	78⅝	79	78½	78⅝	— ⅛
	34	34½	100	West'house E. & M.	35	35¼	34½	34½	— ⅝
	17⅜	17⅝	10,700	White Motors	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
	71⅜	74	600	Willys-Overland	17⅝	18¼	17	17⅛	— ⅝
	32	36	100	Willys-Overland pf	72¼	72¾	72	72	— ⅛
	100	101	400	Wisconsin Central	33	33	33	33	— 1
	33	33¾	200	Woolworth (F. W.)	101	101	100	100	— 1
				Worthington Pump	33¾	33¾	33	33	— ⅛

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	6¾%	5.50
Buff., Roch. & Pi.	1918-'30	4½	5	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.00	5.60
Chesa. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.40	5.60
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'27	4½	6.40	5.60
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.80	5.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	6.00	5.00
C., C. C. & St. L.	1918-'28	5	6.75	5.75
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	6.10	5.10
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4	6.00	5.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'29	4½@5	5.90	5.70
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'30	5	5.75	5.60
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	6.00	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'25	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@6	6.75	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.90	6.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'54	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Pr'ls	1917-'23	4 @4½	6.50	5.00
St. Louis S'w'tern	1917-'24	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'24	5	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	5.50

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

CITIES SERVICE CO.

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	$1,732,413	$1,325,858	$406,555
Net	1,702,562	1,308,845	393,717
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,702,153	1,308,124	394,029
Bal. sf. pf. div.	1,374,546	1,083,725	290,821
12 mos. gross	19,110,629	14,297,817	4,812,812
Net	18,763,848	14,071,719	4,692,129
Sur. aft. chgs.	16,790,360	12,584,850	4,205,510
Bal. sf. pf. div.	12,192,948	9,272,488	2,920,460

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	20	21	Humboldt	69	70
Bay S Gas	6	8	Iron Blossom	70	70
Bonanza	50	75	Iron Cap	92½	93
Bohemia	60	80	Jer Verde	55	65
Bing Mines	19¼	20	La Rose	39	40
Boston Ely	60	70	Majestic	28	32
Boot Mont.	37	39	Mex Metals	27	29
Butte & C.	14	16	Moj Tung	21	24
Butte & D.	22	23	New Baltic	50	1
Bost Ariz.	1	2	Nixon	1¼	1¾
Calaveras	1	2	New Corn	14	14½
Crown Res.	15	20	New Dour	1

BUY—SELL

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INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
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SETBACK IN PLANS FOR BIG WHEAT CROP

Winter Wheat, Planted on Greatest Acreage Ever Sown, Shows Lowest Condition on Record.

FARMERS DID THEIR BEST

Bad Weather and Labor Shortage Offset Their Efforts—Still Hope to Reach Billion-Bushel Mark.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Government plans for a billion bushel wheat crop next year to help the United States feed its allies have received a setback. The December crop report of the Department of Agriculture, issued today, shows that while Winter wheat was planted on the largest acreage ever sown to that cereal its condition on Dec. 1 was the lowest on record for that date.

A Winter crop of 540,000,000 bushels was forecast by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. Through a great Spring crop it still is hoped to bring the year's total to somewhere near the billion mark.

An area of more than 47,000,000 acres was the mark set by the Government for farmers to plant to Winter wheat this Fall, but the December canvass shows that 42,170,000 acres were sown. The farmers did their best, but conditions were against them. The very dry weather in most of the Winter wheat belt was a large drawback, while late harvest of other crops and shortage of farm help were contributing causes for the failure.

Should the Winter wheat crop mature to 540,000,000 bushels it would be the third largest of record, being exceeded only by the crops of 1914 and 1915. Government officials had figured on having Winter wheat production reach 672,000,000 bushels.

Indications are that rye production will be 25,000,000 bushels larger than last year's record crop.

Already steps are being taken for a large increase in the acreage of the Spring wheat crop. Council of National Defense and Department of Agriculture officials have conferred and will adopt measures to insure an adequate labor supply for planting operations, ample supplies of seed wheat, and help for the harvests. The largest Spring wheat crop heretofore was in 1915, when 351,854,000 bushels were harvested from 19,161,000 acres.

In a statement interpreting today's report, the department said:

"The acreage planted to Winter wheat is estimated to be 42,170,000 acres, an increase of 6 per cent. over the area planted a year ago. In the campaign to produce a billion bushels of wheat next year to help feed our allies, an acreage of 47,337,000 of Winter wheat was advocated. Failure to reach this amount was not due apparently to the intention of farmers, but to the adverse conditions, unfavorable weather, late harvest of other crops, and shortage of farm help, preventing the putting out of the full acreage desired.

"The Fall was exceedingly dry in many important sections, particularly in the Southwest—Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; also in the far Northwest—Idaho and Washington. Although the increase is less than hoped, the acreage is the largest ever planted. In 1914, the previous year of largest acreage, 42,012,000 acres were planted and 684,000,000 bushels produced.

"The condition of the plant on Dec. 1 was low, being 79.3 per cent. of normal, which compares with a ten-year average condition on same date of 89.3. The lowest condition ever reported in previous years on Dec. 1 is 81.4 in 1895.

"A quantitative forecast is not usually made from the December condition reports, because great changes can occur between now and harvest, for better or worse. But it may be observed that in the past ten years the yield per acre on the planted acreage was 14.4 bushels; on this basis a condition of 79.3 would forecast a yield of about 12.8 bushels, which on 42,170,000 acres would produce about 540,000,000 bushels. It may be assumed that the outturn of the crop will be above or below this figure according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. In 1917 the crop was about 418,000,000 bushels. In 1916 it was 483,000,000, and the average of the preceding five years was 543,000,000 bushels.

"The rye acreage shows a material increase of 36.6 per cent. over last year, due largely to a more than doubling of the acreage in North Dakota. The estimated acreage of 6,119,000 and condition of 84.1 forecast a production of approximately 85,000,000 bushels. In 1917 the yield was about 60,000,000; in 1916 about 49,000,000, and the average of the preceding five years about 41,000,000 bushels."

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Hold. of Record.
Air Reduction	$1	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Air Reduction pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Am. Shipbuilding	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Am. Shipbuilding	2½	Ex	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Am. Shipb. pf.	1¾	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Am. Stores 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Atlantic Nat. Bank	$4	SA	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Bonbright & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Col. Sp. L., H. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Equitable Trust	5	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Ga., J. & P. R. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Houston Gas & P.	1¾	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 13
Houston G. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Manning, M. & M.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Mfrs. L. & T.	$3	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 27
Metropolitan Trust.	6	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Milliken Bros. pf.	$10	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Nat. Fuel Gas	$2.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
N. Y. Mutual Gas	3	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 26
N. Y. Trust Co.	8	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Northern Central	4	SA	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Ohio Fuel Supply	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Otis Elevator	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Otis Elevator pf.	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Procter & Gam. pf.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Reading	25	Q	Feb. 14	Jan. 25
Reading 2d pref.	1	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 27
Republic Ry. & L.	1	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Rep. Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
S. C. L. & P.	$3	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Stanley Motor pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Sullivan Mach.	1¼	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Sullivan Mach.	1	Ex	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Union Gas	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Welsbach pf.	2½	SA	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
West. Electric	2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
West. Electric pf.	1¼	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
West. Power pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

Per Account of Whom It May Concern.
$50,000 Colorado Midland Railway Co. first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1947, January, 1913, coupon on, 6½.
$110,000 Pacific & Idaho Northern Railway Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due November, 1949, November, 1914, coupons on, $11,000 lot.
$5,000 Mexican Coal and Coke Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1926, March, 1911, coupon on, $30 lot.
166 2-3 shares Chalmers Motor Co. pf. $100 each, 20.
166 2-3 shares Chalmers Motor Co. common, $100 each, 2½.
63 shares International Motor Truck Corp. common, 11.
94 shares International Motor Truck Corp. first preferred, $100 each, 35.
20 shares International Motor Truck Corp. second preferred, $100 each, 16.
100 shares Knox Hat Co., Inc., first preferred temporary certificates, $100 each, 40.
52 shares Knox Hat Co., Inc., second preferred temporary certificates and $54 scrip, $100 each, 10.
189 shares Knox Hat Co., Inc., common, V. T. C. and $63 scrip, 1.
80 shares American Standard Metal Products Corp. preferred, $100 each, 46.
320 shares American Standard Metal Products Corp. common, $1 per share.
16 shares International Silver Co. preferred, $100 each, 80½.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.62½		6.62½	
Spelter	7.75	8.00	7.75	8.00
Antimony	....	15.00	....	15.00
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Aluminium	*38.00	38.00	*38.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X fdry.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¼c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, fut.	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	300	0	0	304	10	0
Tin, futures	293	10	0	297	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	39	10	0	39	10	0

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
R. G. CRAWFORD, President.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Thirty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,240,000 were chartered today. They include:

H. Escobales Co., Manhattan, wares and merchandise, $70,000; H. Escobales, F. W. Murphy, A. G. H. Power, Jr., 2 Rector St.

Robert N. Stanbury, Inc., Manhattan, photography, $25,000; M. A. Stanbury, F. Levy, C. N. Chase, 127 West 85d St.

Blackman and Fink, Manhattan, drugs, and chemicals, $25,000; M. Fink, J. and S. Blackman, 66 East 99th St.

Whitely Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000; L. Larson, O. and P. Englander, 111 Broadway.

Railway Utilities and Export Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. H. Martinell, H. C. Niemeyer, G. A. Reiss, 165 Broadway.

The Merchants Development Corp., Buffalo, $100,000; G. A. Cotton, J. Dilcher, F. L. Lumyon, Buffalo.

Farrell Auto Supply Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; M. E. Farrell, M. F. Smith, C. M. Guy, 614 57th St., Brooklyn.

Fedden Bros. Co., Bronx, hosiery, gloves, and knit goods, $16,000; J. H. and H. W., and G. Fedden, 4,283 Park Av.

Tawill Bros., Manhattan, dry goods, laces, and embroideries, $100,000; M. and A. and S. Tawill, 66 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

Oppenheim & Baruch, Manhattan, ladies' neckwear, $75,000; E. F. Frey, E. and E. Baruch, 333 Central Park West.

Chelsea Ice Plant, Manhattan, $200,000; J. G. Flammer, W. Holderberger, W. F. Schaulhof, 63 Hamilton Terrace.

Trade Winner's Cloak & Suit Co., Manhattan, $30,000; L. Mott, J. Newman, J. Radlinsky, 1,525 47th St., Brooklyn.

Upton Mfg. and Supply Co., Manhattan, garments and merchandise of all kinds, $20,000; E. Smith, M. J. Brown, J. Gottschalk, 931 Whittier Av.

Mutual Artificial Limb Co., Manhattan, $10,000; O. Koether, W. M. Small, M. Hildebrand, 154 East 116th St.

Atlantic Electric Goods, Queens, $50,000; P. J. Shelley, J. J. Wesley, C. L. Eidlitz, St. Regis Hotel.

Rosebeck Button Co., Manhattan, $6,000; V. and L. S. Beck, H. Rosen, 1,014 East 179th St.

Gibbs Press, Manhattan, $35,000; H. E. Gibbs, W. W. Harrison, J. D. Gomez, 941 President St., Brooklyn.

Voss Alcohol Export Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; G. A. Moore, R. E. and H. W. Voss, 27 William St.

Fox Dental Supply Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. James, G. Wolf, C. A. Davidson, 60 Wall St.

Sampliner Advertising Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; J. and B. Sampliner, H. Oestreicher, 666 St. Nicholas Av.

The Dumary Realty Co., Brooklyn, $15,000; H. Harvey, M. T. and F. Dunleavy, 557 19th St., Brooklyn.

Mechanicville Glove Co., Mechanicville, $10,000; F. M. Lebenheim, M. Neal, J. Vet, Mechanicville.

The Meagher-Devoy Shipping Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. J. Devoy, N. Messinger, A. T. Rice, 29 Broadway.

C. H. Brushaber & Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $75,000; C. H. Brushaber, C. Lawrence, J. A. Cohen, 263 Broadway.

Bos General Corp. of America, Manhattan, electrical and mechanical engineering, $100,000; W. A. Noble, F. and R. Bos, 90 West St.

The Artcraft Products Co., Manhattan, advertising devices and novelties, $5,000; H. A. Coleman, P. Gorman, C. E. Williams, 19 West 44th St.

Myron, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $10,000; M. L. Kohnstann, B. Zippert, E. Mayer, 625 Wales Av.

A. McConnell, Inc., Manhattan, charcoal products, $50,000; A. A. J., and G. V. McConnell, 533 West 140th St.

Valentine, Bunker & Debar, Inc., Manhattan, silk goods, general advertising and storage business, $60,000; W. L. Debar, D. Bunker, D. Valentine, 387 4th Av.

Staywite Covering Co., Queens, paints, enamels, lacquers, and celluloid surface coating, $10,000; J. F. Hicks, H. Harjes, H. J. Crofield, 560 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Carrier Engineering Corp., Manhattan, $250,000 to $800,000.

Lazard-Godchaux Co. of America, Manhattan, $25,000 to $175,000.

Kirk-Holder and Rausch Co., Buffalo, $8,000 to $25,000.

Atlas Color Works, Brooklyn, $25,000 to $100,000.

Jersey Knit Wear Corp., Manhattan, $20,000 to $25,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Osborn Pharmacies, Inc., Brooklyn, $50,000 to $15,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The W. B. Tibbitts Co., Manhattan, to Clark, Lee Tibbitts Co.

REORGANIZATION.

Ontario Products Co., Manhattan, active capital, $5,000.

MERGER.

Deep Rocks Ice Co., with Burns Bros. Ice Corp., Manhattan.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Wood Boetzel & Co., Manhattan.
Maritime Freight Cont. Corp., Manhattan.
The Primrose Waist Co., Manhattan.
T. P. McTaggart Co., Manhattan.
Estates Investing Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 19.—Charters filed:

Advance Motor Truck Co., to acquire coal and mineral lands and to develop same, $2,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington, Del.

Commercial Cylinder Co., to deal in oils and gas, $800,000; C. J. Cole, Blackenasch, N. J.; A. R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. J.; P. E. Britsch, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amerlia Steamship Corp., $2,000; J. W. Crandall, J. W. Bonner, R. D. Alsop, all of New York.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Carbo Hydrogen Co. of America, Pittsburgh, from $5,500,000 to $5,000,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 19.—Charters filed:

The Fur Shop, Inc., Atlantic City, $3,000; D. S. Porter of Atlantic City and W. Sanchez and M. F. Clark, both of New York.

Frederick Eiflein, Jersey City, store fixtures, $100,000; F. Eiflein, Jr., of New York and C. Eiflein and J. Eiflein, both of Brooklyn.

A. J. Jetter & Co., Jersey City, roofers, $10,000; A. P. Jetter, C. A. Taylor, and L. Partschefelder of New York.

Anchor Warehouse Co., Trenton, $10,000; E. T. Conley, J. E. Meyers, and J. E. Threpp of Trenton and A. S. Cadwallader of Yardley, Penn.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.08
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.50
Best & Belcher	.09	Ophir	.35
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.05	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con.	.04	Seg. Belcher	.02
Chollar	.05	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.01
Con. Virginia	.14	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.65½
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Merger	.02
Jim Butler	.78	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.16	Jumbo Extension	.13
Midway	.06	Kawana	.03
Mispah	.03	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts	.03	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.08	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.05	Consolidated	.09
Tonopah Divide	.19	Morning Glory	.10
Tonopah Exten.	1.02½	Union Amalg.	.04
West End	.07	White Caps	.10
West Tonopah	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
Atlanta	.07	Packard	.15
Booth	.03	Rochester	.35
Florence	.09	Round Mountain	.09
Goldfield Cons.	.34	United Eastern	3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Granite	.43	.50
Dr. J'pot	2¼	4	Isabella	.78	.84
Elkton	4	4¼	McKinney	6¼	10
El Paso	.15	.23	Portland	.1125	120
Fanny R.	2½	4	U. Gold M.	.14	.16
Golden C.	.147	148	Vindicator	.85	87½
Gold Sov.	2½	2¾			

Imperial Oil Co. Increases Stock.

The Imperial Oil Company, the Canadian subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has voted to issue 50,000 new shares of stock, giving each present shareowner the right to subscribe at par in the ratio of one new share to each five shares held. Payment will be due on or before Dec. 27, at the company's Canadian offices, or the National City Bank in New York. The Imperial Company has outstanding 237,884 shares of $100 par, of which 80 per cent. is owned by the Standard of New Jersey.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Forecast: N. and S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Ga. and Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Ala., Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

La., Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ill. and Mo.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Wis.—Rain and colder Thurs.; cloudy Fri.

Minn.—Cloudy Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ia.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and colder Thurs.; fair Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair and colder Thurs.; fair Fri.

Neb.—Unsettled and colder Thurs. and Fri.

Kan.—Fair Thurs.; cloudy Fri.

B. & O. DEFERS ACTION ON COMMON DIVIDEND

President Willard Says Board Hopes for Favorable Developments Soon.

EARNINGS LESS THAN 5%

Many Railroad Shares Fall to New Low Level for Long Period of Years.

Wall Street's gloom over the railroad situation was heightened yesterday when the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio postponed action on the semi-annual common stock dividend. They met a week in advance of the usual meeting day and for this reason their decision was unexpected and was immediately interpreted as an indication that the dividend would be reduced or passed altogether when a vote was taken.

President Daniel Willard said after the meeting that the Directors would get together again on Jan. 16.

"Action was postponed," he stated, "because of the present unfavorable conditions. The Board naturally desired to make as large a distribution to the shareholders as was justifiable and it was hoped that there might be some favorable developments within the next few weeks which would support a more liberal action than would now be possible.

"Notwithstanding that the company will have handled the greatest business in its history and will have realized the largest gross earnings, it was evident that the operations of the year would show earnings applicable to the common stock of less than 5 per cent. The possibility was foreseen and emphasized in my statement before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 5.

"The gross earnings of the property will exceed those of the previous year by $12,500,000, but the expenses will be over $16,000,000 greater—transportation expenses alone being over $14,000,000 in excess of the year 1916. The increased expenses are due in part to the severe weather conditions which prevailed in February, March, and December of the current year, but are chiefly due to the increases in rates of pay and in the price of fuel and material, which have so far been offset only in part by the increase of rates."

The postponement of the dividend vote became known in the financial district after the close of the stock market, in which numerous railroad shares fell to new low ground for a long period of years. Baltimore & Ohio was by no means the weakest of the group, but stood among those which were persistently offered downward throughout the day. Declines running from 2 to nearly 4 points were recorded by Atchison, Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern preferred, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and others.

The favorable development of which Mr. Willard spoke presumably is expected to come from the decision by the Administration in respect to Government influence in operating and financing the carriers during the war period. The uncertainty over these matters has affected railroad stocks and bonds generally for a fortnight, and seemed to be the compelling factor behind yesterday's liquidation. There were rumors in bank and brokerage offices of extensive selling for foreign account, but the more astute observers of dealings on the Stock Exchange referred to the possibility of Government direction of the roads as the dominant item of unsettlement among investors.

The Baltimore & Ohio dividend has been 5 per cent. a year since 1914. From 1907 to 1914, inclusive, the common share owners received 6 per cent. annually. A survey of the company's earnings show, in the light of Mr. Willard's figures, that the final four months of 1917 will present a sharp increase of operating costs. The increase of expenses in the eight months ended Aug. 31 was $8,368,871, whereas Mr. Willard states that the full year will show costs more than $16,000,000 greater than in 1916.

The full dividend of 5 per cent. requires $7,597,225. This was earned last year, with a balance of $3,604,464 over. In 1915 a balance of $771,474 was left after the dividend was paid, and in 1914 the outlay of 6 per cent. on the common stock necessitated a draft upon surplus to the extent of $2,272,829.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The first Government report of the season on the new Winter wheat crop showed a liberal increase in the acreage, but a low condition. The acreage planted was given as 42,107,000, compared with 40,534,000 sown last Fall. On account of heavy Winter killing last year's acreage was very heavily reduced and the area harvested was only 27,430,000 acres. The condition of the crop was placed at 79.3 per cent., compared with 85.7 last year and 89.3, the ten-year average. RYE—Market quiet. No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was decidedly firm, closing with net gains of ½c to 1¼c. The market was a narrow one, however, and the advance was attributed largely to a firmer technical position, as the trade apparently became somewhat oversealous on the selling side on Tuesday, due to the warmer weather and predictions of larger receipts. In the local cash market prices were steady, kiln-dried No. 3 yellow being quoted at $1.61, cost and freight, subject to embargo, and Argentine corn at $2.20, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.26¾	1.25¼	1.26¼	1.25¼	89¾
January	1.22	1.21¾	1.21¾	1.21¼	....
May	1.19¾	1.19¾	1.19¾	1.19¼	.90

OATS.

New high records were again established in the oats market, and the December position in Chicago sold at 77½c. Shorts were good buyers, and the action of the market reflected strength in the cash position. Receipts continue moderate, and there is apparently a good demand for oats as fast as it becomes available. Traffic conditions continue to be the dominating feature in the market, and the future course of prices is expected to be determined by the extent of the movement. The local cash market was strong and higher. Standard quoted at 91 to 91¼c; No. 2 white, 91¼c; No. 3 white, 90½ to 91c; No. 4 white, 90 to 90½c; fancy clipped white, 92 to 94c; ordinary clipped white, 90 to 92c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	75½	74¾	75	74¾	47¾
March	75½	74¾	75	75¼	47¾
May	73¼	72¼	73	72	51¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was strong and higher, prices advancing to about the full limit allowed according to prevailing regulations which consist of 50 points for lard and ribs and 100 points for pork. The advance was due primarily to reports that the Government had advised farmers to hold their hogs and also on a sharp advance in the hog market. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, estimated for Thursday, 35,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha 8,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.05	23.90	24.05	23.55	15.97
May	24.35	24.02	24.35	23.85	15.97
Ribs—					
January	23.95	23.75	23.95	23.45	13.87
May	24.40	24.10	24.35	23.90	14.07
Pork—					
January	45.45	45.00	45.45	44.50	28.75
May	45.00	45.00	45.00	44.00	28.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was extremely dull, total sales amounting to only 500 barrels. Prices were slightly higher, closing with gains of 5 points for December and January, the only positions traded in. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	18.03@....	18.50
December	18.70	18.05	18.05@18.73	18.40
January	18.65	18.53	18.53@18.75	18.00
February	....	....	18.78@....	18.00
March	....	....	18.85@18.95	18.85
April	....	....	18.85@....	18.50
May	....	....	19.00@....	....

COFFEE.

An opening advance was followed by reactions in the coffee market yesterday, with the close 2 points higher to 4 points lower. The market opened at an advance of 3 to 5 points on renewed buying. There seemed to be some uncertainty, however, as to whether the continued demand came from abroad or from Wall Street sources, and the advance met scattered realizing on a little trade sell-ing. After selling at 7.37c early, March eased off to 7.35c, while September declined from 7.00c to 7.80c. Closing prices were at the low point. Cost and freight offers received were a shade easier in anything with quotations ruling about unchanged to 10 points higher. A light demand was reported in the local spot market, with prices unchanged on the basis of 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	....	....	7.15@7.17	7.15
January	....	....	7.16@7.18	7.15
February	....	....	7.26@7.27	7.25
March	7.37	7.35	7.36@7.37	7.34
April	....	....	7.43@7.44	7.43
May	7.55	7.53	7.50@7.51	7.49
June	....	....	7.57@7.58	7.57
July	7.70	7.70	7.64@7.65	7.65
August	....	....	7.72@7.73	7.75
September	7.90	7.80	7.79@7.80	7.83
October	7.89	7.89	7.88@7.90	7.90

SUGAR.

The International Committee reported no sales in raw sugar, and while they were buyers of prompt sugars, they were not disposed to purchase in the distant shipments. Receipts of new crop Cubas at the ports this week totaled close to 12,000 tons against 8,235 tons a year ago. Some of this sugar has been shipped to Atlantic ports. No official announcement has been made regarding freight rates from Cuba to New York. Local refineries were taking on little or no new business, and the situation here was unchanged. The American still quotes 8.15c, less 2 per cent. for cash, basis fine granulated. The spot prices are unchanged as follows, new being on the new crop basis as established by the International Committee: Centrifugal, 5.32c; cost and freight, 4.90c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,791 packages. Market holds steady on the finer grades of fresh creamery, with sales of extras at 50c and up to 51c for higher scoring. Tone a little easier on the medium grades of fresh and most qualities of storage. Renovated unchanged. Lard and cooking steady in favor the seller. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 50½@51c; extras, (92 score,) 50c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44@49½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@44½c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 52@52½c; extras, 51@51½c; firsts, 49@50c; seconds, 42@45c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 47½@48c; firsts, 42½@45c; seconds, 40@42c; thirds, 39@39½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 48@49c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 39@43c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 36@ 36½c; lower grades, 34@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 35@ 35½c; lower grades, 32@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 5,273 cases. Fresh eggs a little more plenty, but many showing up more or less frosted, and many good to prime firsts are being cleared at sustained prices. In refrigerators the market is somewhat irregular; rare early sales today reported above top quotations, but at this writing some operators are shading our top figures for good stock, though there is a fair volume of business reported at our outside quotations. Nearby eggs in moderate supply and clearing well when candled. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 66@68c; extra firsts, 61@62c; firsts, 59@60c; seconds, 55@ 58c; thirds and poorer, 47@54c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 49½@50c; firsts, 48@ 48c; seconds, 36@37c; lower grades, 30@32c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 30@33c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 29@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 62@68c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 69@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, whites, pullets, 64@68c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 68@68c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 66@66c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 58@61c.

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THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Generally Steady—General List Closes at Net Gain of 6 to 18 Points.

The cotton market yesterday was generally steady in sympathy with the bullish character of Southern spot advices, although the advances were not fully maintained. January contracts sold up from 29.15c to 29.83c, and closed at 29.42c, with the general list closing steady, at a net gain of 6 to 18 points.

The market opened steady at a decline of 8 to 15 points under local and Wall Street selling, which was encouraged by the relatively easy ruling of Liverpool. Trade interests were buyers, and the market soon became firmer, with shorts covering on the advance. For a time business was active and the market showed considerable strength, selling about 19 to 24 points net higher on the general list. Demand then tapered off and trading later was quiet with prices easing off several points under realising.

On the early advance there was some scattered selling on the part of the South, supposedly against spots. It was reported that Southern mills were buying in the interior and there were also reports of Liverpool buying in the local market and at Charleston. Liverpool cables announced that the British Government had allotted 40,000 tons of shipping to the cotton trade for the month of January. According to one of the private cables this tonnage will carry cotton already purchased and held in the South awaiting shipment. The allotment of tonnage for January is the same as that made for December. It was said that a Lancashire delegation had recently appealed to British Government authorities for an increased supply of tonnage, in order that mill hands might be more fully employed. At the present time it is asserted that 60,000 mill operatives in Lancashire are only working every other week. The request for additional supplies of raw material was refused, however, and it is said that the Government has a project under consideration for using some of the Lancashire mills in the manufacture of aeroplanes.

The census report yesterday showed that 377,000 bales of linters had been obtained druing the first four months of the season, against 460,000 for the same period last year. The ginning of Upland cotton for first four months was also considerably less than last year, but the smaller figures on linters were keeping with reduced estimates of the probable linter production. No fresh advices were received as to the probable showing of the morning's report on last cotton ginned prior to Dec. 14.

Exports for the day were 12,511 bales, making 1,904,323 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednes-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Dec.	29.30	29.83	29.30	29.42@29.43	Port receipts.....	18,993	30,744	32,164
Jan.	29.28	29.83	29.15	29.42@29.45	Exports.....	12,511	4,914	10,402
Feb.					Exports season	1,904,323	1,813,823	2,916,072
Mar.	28.84	29.20	28.78	29.03@29.05	Port stocks.....	1,287,618	1,318,391	1,539,291
April					Interior receipts....	19,967	21,455	19,348
May	28.63	28.93	28.53	28.81@28.82	Interior stocks.....	19,085	22,188	21,788
June					New York arrivals....	6,419	5,236	5,286
July	28.35	28.62	28.35	28.56@28.57	New York stocks....	126,978	140,128	147,541
Aug.					Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull; 8 points higher at 22.20d for middling and 21.70d for good middling. Sales, 12,000, including 1,000 American. Imports nil. Futures opened quiet 1 to 4 points lower. Closed steady at a net decline of 5 to 12 points on new contracts. January, 22.38d; February, 22.38d; March, 22.20d; April, 22.24d; May, 22.19d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet and firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednes-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
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Jan.	29.28	29.83	29.15	29.42@29.45			
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May	28.63	28.93	28.53	28.81@28.82			
June							
July	28.35	28.62	28.35	28.56@28.57			
Aug.							
Oct.	27.12	27.29	27.12	27.23@27.28			

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points higher at 30.80 for middling upland. Southern spot market were as follows: Galveston, 29.15c; New Orleans, 28.88c; Savannah, 29½c; Augusta, 29.50c; Memphis, 29.50c; Houston, 28.90c, and Dallas, 28.75c.

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Port receipts.....	18,993	30,744	32,164
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New York stocks....	126,978	140,128	147,541

URGE A FREE PORT HERE.

Fur Men Ask Government to Help Them Keep In Lead.

Because New York has supplanted London as the world centre of the fur trade, this country's control of supplies would be furthered by the establishment of a free port for New York, Samuel Ullmann, Chairman of the Fur Board of Trade of New York, yesterday told Commissioner William Kent of the United States Tariff Commission at the hearing held in the rooms of the Merchants' Association to consider the proposal to establish a free port here. Mr. Ullmann said that as a result of war conditions London had lost its primary position and that with the fur business now in control of the United States, the Government should do everything possible to hold it.

He acknowledged that all raw furs are now duty free, but said nobody could tell how long that would last. D. C. Mohr, manager of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, advocated Federal financing and control of the free port.

Commissioner Kent said the Government's policy probably would not go beyond the point of issuing permits for free ports or zones, and providing regulations for them. Nelson B. Killmer, Secretary of the Jamaica Bay Improvement Association, said there would be no trouble in acquiring a suitable site for a free port here, without a sum of cost for the land, and he believed the railroads would be glad to provide proper terminal facilities. J. A. Marsh, Chief Engineer of the Bronx Terminal Corporation, advocated making every terminal in New York Harbor a free zone.

Representative Murray Hulbert of this city said at the close of the hearing that he intended introducing a bill authorizing the establishment of free ports. He said he had found in Washington that the average Republican favored a free port or free zone meant in fact free trade, and was opposed to it. On the other hand, the average Democrat knew that a free port could not be created without certain tariff restrictions and therefore believed they would act to perpetuate protection.

To Increase Jamaica's Crops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 19.—At the opening of the special session of the Legislature today the Governor announced his intention of limiting the importation of foodstuffs to induce Jamaicans to cultivate food and release supplies for the allied armies.

DIVIDENDS.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

The Board of Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) and an extra dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the capital stock of the company, payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record as of the close of business December 24, 1917.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24 and will re-open on January 17, 1918.

Checks for the dividends will be mailed on December 31, 1917.

ANDREW H. MARS, Secretary.

New York, December 19, 1917.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, December 18, 1917.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after January 2nd, 1918. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

GTS ELEVATOR COMPANY.

204 St. & 11th Ave., N. Y. City, Dec. 19, 1917.

The quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock and $1.25 per share on the Common Stock will be paid January 2, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

W. O. McCUNE, Treasurer.

TRUST CO. VOTES BONUS.

Metropolitan to Give 10% to Employes—Dividends Announced.

Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company, at their meeting yesterday, declared the usual quarterly dividend of 6 per cent.; voted a 10 per cent. Christmas bonus to their employes, and elected Pierre C. Cartier of "Cartier," the Fifth Avenue jewelry establishment, as a Director to fill a vacancy.

The Equitable Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent., payable Dec. 31. The Board of Trustees appointed Joseph N. Babcock an additional Vice President, and John Y. Robbins, Jr., an additional Assistant Secretary.

At the regular meeting of the Trustees of the New York Trust Company yesterday Buchanan Houston was elected a Trustee to fill a vacancy in the board. Walter MacNaughten was appointed an Assistant Secretary and Edward B. Lowis an Assistant Treasurer. The regular quarterly dividend of 8 per cent. was declared.

The dividends declared by the National Park Bank on Tuesday were 10 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. quarterly, payable Jan 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 18.

The Fidelity Trust Company Directors declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. yesterday and the usual quarterly disbursement of the same amount to stockholders of record Dec. 24. They also voted extra compensation to the employes ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. of their salaries, according to term of service, and made preparations to insure the clerical staff under a group policy.

ALLOWS NEW RATE RISE.

Commerce Board Authorizes Increases in Central Territory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized railroads to file slightly increased class rates applying from Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and Elmira, N. Y., Williamsport and Scranton, Penn., Cumberland, Md., and other Eastern basic points to Central Freight Association territory.

The proposed increases would equalize rates already in effect from Buffalo and Pittsburgh westward as allowed recently by the commission in the Central Freight Association class scale rates case.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means error or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—131—B. Winthrop et al., apits., v. J. Fellows, as Atty. Gen. et al. Stipulation filed. Argument continued for appellee, and concluded for appellants.

98—Board of Trade of City of Chicago et al., apits., v. the U. S. Argument continued for appellee, and concluded for appellants.

99—The U. S., apit., v. F. A. Sweet, admr., &c. Argued.

100—W. E. Martin, Jr., Trustee, &c., pet., v. Commercial Nat. Bank of Macon, Ga. Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 20.—Nos. 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 107, 108, 109, and 111.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Ad 433, P. O. Building.

Strauss & Silverstein, Re Charkin.
Farley & Carey, Re Arkin.
Fifth Nat Bank & Lyttle, Hudson & Bargo Rebecca.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.

Pendleton S B Co & Eastern Transp Co.
Penn R R & Tug NY Cent No. 17.
NY & Cuba Mail SS & Aberlund.
Ocean S S Co & Standard Oil Co.
Phosphate Mining & Unione Austiaca Co.
Pendelton & Pierce, Murray Ltge & United Port Service Co.
Jones & Maudin & SS Santa Ana.
U S Co of O Hallenbeck and Scow 34 S.

Mayer & Mutschler.
Carroll & NY.
CNY & Carroll.
Universal Co & SS Ada.
Rederiak, &c & Universal Co.
Same & Tug Columbia and Scow C. D. 28.
Paquette & Cornell Steamboat Co.
Marston & Tug P RR 18 B & O RR & Penn RR.
N Y C R R & same.
Arbuckle & SS Mundelita
Holt & Federal Ins Co.
Same & Glens Falls Ins.
Same & Globe & R Ins.
Same & Liverpool L & G Ins.
Same & Hartford F Ins.
Same & Cox.
Read & Martin.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. —Naturalization.

2:30 P. M.

Amer Eng Co & Metro By-Prod Co, Inc. (2.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Pflueger & Int R T.
Penner Co & McKay.
Camp Ellu & Brad Cont.
Stern & NY State Rys.
People & Gee.
Donnelly & Piercy Cont.

Westchester Mortgage & T B McIntyre Inc. et al.
Schnitzler & Waldes et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Smith, JJ. Examined motions.

Hendrick & Mann Dav.
Re Farmers L & T.
Hellinger & CNY.
Colored & De Tamaulipas.
Fredk Boehm, Ltd & Port Morris Chem. Ind Co.
Beit Line Ry & Purdy.
Chautauqua Plan M C N S Bk of Bklyn.

APPELLATE TERM—Motions.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Enos & Nartel.
Progressive Smelt & M Co & Hauschaldt.
Hoffman & D'Alessandro.
Re Cullen.
Karten & Bachmeiter & Co.
Re Lawrence.
McCormick & CNY.
People ex rel Rofrano & Murphy.
MacKnight & Patten.
Bucco & Schoefield. (2.)
Diamond & Karch. (2.)
Cohen & Mainthow.
Fralix & Wiener.
Van Tine & Allen.
Most & Smith.
Re Burgess.
Mechanics Bank & Adler
People ex rel Griswold & Straubenmuller.
Klein & Fuchs.
Hebard & Richard.
Luciani & Erie Eng Wks
Hoffman & Hoffman (2)
Penn Textile & Colombe.
Hammett & Smith.
Dinnes & Schoenbach.
Fawell & NY Rys.
Duffy & Johnson.
Standard Gas & Elec. Co.
Tampa Electric Co.
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. Co.
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. Co.
Republic Ry. & Light.
Republic Ry. & L. pf.
Sierra Pac. El. pf.
Southern Cal. Edison.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.
Mayer & Mutschler.
Carroll & CNY.
CNY & Carroll.
Universal Co & SS Ada.
Rederiak, &c & Universal Co.
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Paquette & Cornell Steamboat Co.
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Tenn. Ry., L. & P. Co.
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. Co.
Republic Ry. & Light.
Republic Ry. & L. pf.
Sierra Pac. El. pf.
Southern Cal. Edison.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.

Walden.
Astor Film Corp & Parmount Pict Corp.
Wolff & La Porcelaine Limousine.
Simon & Ford.
Same & Victor Hotel.
Lanygon & Morant & De Koven.
Burns & Goodman.
Hershcopf & Cutler.
Sperer & Platke.
Wolfe & Lanternier.
Gargullo & Cal Wineries & Dis.
Felix & Bamman.
Whilden & Hancock & Pacific Coast Casualty Co.
N Y Mercantile Trading Co & Prahar.
Rector, &c, St. Clement's Church & Greenwich Bank.
Clarke & Boker.
Rollman & Colonial S'k. Physiology & Jaffa.
Nevile & Phillips.
Paul Gerli & Co & James Talcott, Inc.
Tenzer & Sealing.
Tuna & Dean.
Columbia Wax Prod Co & Indie Ref Co, Inc.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned for day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Silchmouth & Hart, (2.)
Wet Wash Laundry, Styhr & Int R T.
Delton & CNY.
Goldberg & Bordens Cond Milk Co.
MacAdam & Imp & Bry. Prod Co.
Miller & CNY.
Stanhope Cont Co & same.
Muhlgrun & H RR.
Dorner & CNY Cent RR.
Matheson & B H RR.
Johnson & Nassau RR.
Reinecke & Haas.
Kokotoff & Sharer & ano.
Prasterius & Jaffe & ano.
Deaner & Flinn-O'R Co.
Prasmo & Whitridge & ano.
Murphy & Walker.
Walker & Cheb & Brodsky & ano.
Acinapura & Acinapura.
De Stefano & CNY Con RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3210.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Julia McCarthy.
Jacob M Moran.
George H Hatt.
John Black.
Mary Rogers.
Adelaide J Snedeker.
Paul Nolan.
Richard M Chapman.
Regina Nill.
Annie Kenny.
Patrick Freel.
William F Buhse.
Elizabeth Storm.
Angelo Pellitteri.
Katherine Schultze.
Maria Acker.
Charles Abramson.
Mary Gully.

Accounting of:
Eric Lind.

Richard H Reid.
Henry O Hoffman.
Julius Tillinger.
Bernard Mayerhofer.
Alexander E Orr.
Sarah E Gilmore.
Henry Hamm.
Emma Wilhelm.
Sarah E Wells.
Diebola Infants.
Elyah D Taft.
Emma Neale.
Harriet May.
Samuel M Sullivan.
Michael Martin.
Mary Schoenhaar.
Emma Kerr.
William H May.
Market Infants.

Contested Calendar:
Bridget Kiernan.

County Court.

PART V.—May, J.

Flangeri & Bonfield.
Stellino & ano & Rose.
Harris & Union Fafnless Dentists.
Merry & Lesser & Co.
Tucker & Newman & C.
Merrione & NY Con RR

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins.—At 10 A. M.

Baumgartner & Baum.
Pepka & Cong Kneses Israel.
Hudson P Rose Co & of NY.
Kelly & Esser.
Reynolds & same. (3.)
Derrugiero & Derrugiero
Also for the hearing of motions.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 10:45 A. M.

Also for the assignment; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 10:45 A. M.

Rich & Barlow & Co.
Hinspecter & W E RR.
Weeks & Schwartz.
Gottesheer & Gottesheer.
Woolff & NY C RR.
Chobiak & same.
Monahan & same.
Mento & Kelly.
English & NY C RR.
Ritacoco & City of New Rochelle.

Reserve calendar goes over to January term.

Kelly, J.; Part IV., Aspinall & Gallagher & Adikes.
Semetauskas & Teitelbaum.
Abbate & Walsh.
Warns & B H RR.
Nelson & Briggs.
Powder & Nassau RR.
Corr & Blumenauer.
Woodbridge & N Y Cons RR & ano.

If marked ready, will No cause will be set this call.

Meister & Bonne Riv Co
Fleischman & B H RR.
Clement & Namm & Son.
Auderch & NY Rys.
Keller & Wilson.
Krug & Union Ry.
Brown & B H RR.
Nelson & Briggs.
Holmes & C I & B RR.
Dougherty & B Ld R T.
Lins & Horstmann.
Murphy & C I & B RR.
Kneip & Dunkel.
Cunard & Mott.
Kane & Tilyou Realty Co & ano.
Praeger & Praeger.
Dreher & Dreher.
Krinsky & Nassau RR.
Kinsella & CNY.
Dunn & Beaver.
Russo & Muldoon.
Schulman & Morningside Express Co.
Balsamo & Iozzo.

Lockert & NY C RR.
Johnson & Yonkers RR.
Jamme & Frankenberg.
O'Connor & Webber.
Jackson & McGuire.
Witt & Purcell & Gillfether.
Clarke & Union Ry.
Nelson & Bliss RR.
Goes over to January term.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, C. J.

Bancker & Buglione.
Wilder & Carpenter.
Sierra & Sierra.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Scarsdale Supply Co & Binding.
Sukovsky & Lynch.
Farley & Malcolm.
Belchow & Oliver.
Bibbet & Unduch.

Swackhamer & Rose.
Flinn & Springsteel.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupon, 1930		97½
2s, registered, 1918	99	100
2s, coupon, 1918	99	100
2s, registered, 1936	95	96
2s, coupon, 1946	84	85
2s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925		104½
4s, coupon, 1925		104½
2s, coupon, 25, reg	96	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	94½	95	94½	95
4½s June, 1965	94½	95	94½	95
4½s Mar., 1963	94½	96	94½	96
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	96	94½	96
4½s May, 1957	94½	96	94½	96
4½s April, 1966	88	91	88	91
4½s Mar., 1960-30	85	92	88	91
4½s Mar., 1964	88	91	88	91
4½s Mar., 1962	88	91	88	91
4½s Sept., 1960	88	91	88	91
4s May, 1959	88	88	88	88
4s Nov., 1958	86	87½	86	87½
4s May, 1957	86	88	86	88
4s Nov., 1956	86	88	86	88
4s Nov., 1955	83	86	85	86
4s Nov., 1936	80½	...	80½	3s
4s May, 1919	98¼	99½	98¾	3s
4s Nov., 1918	99	...	98	...

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.85 4.60 4.85
4½s 1924-1931	4.85 4.80 4.85
4½s 1921-1923	4.85 4.80 4.85
4½s April, 1920	4.85 4.80 4.85
4½s 1918-1919	3.00 ... 5.00
4½s 1940-1953	4.85 4.80 4.85
4½s 1930-1939	4.85 4.80 4.85
4½s 1922-1929	4.85 4.80 4.85
4½s 1913-1921	4.85 4.80 4.85
4½s 1940-1955	4.85 4.80 4.85
3½s 1926-1930	4.85 4.40 4.85
3½s 1918-1923	4.85 4.40 4.85

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	‡Aetna Exp.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	A.-B. Mfg. Co	3½	3	3½
2,900	‡Car L. & P.	2	1¾	2
400	‡Consol. Motor.	66	64	65
220	‡Cities S.-C. (old)	205	203	203
500	‡ Do pf	69	67½	67½
1,200	Curtiss Aero.	29	27	27½
1,700	‡Elec. Gen.	⅞	⅝	⅞
500	Interc. Rub.	9	8½	9
400	Int. Lube C.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
800	Kay. C. & R.	14½	13	14
400	Lake T. E'x.	3¼	3	3¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

400	Anglo-Am.	17	17	17
700	Do rights	3¼	3⅛	3⅛

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,000	‡Am. Oil	22	21	22
500	‡Barn't'O.&G.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡Bell O. & G.	10	10	10
25,000	††Bos.-Wyo.	20	17	19
3,000	‡Cos. & Co.	6¾	6½	6¾
1,100	‡ Do pf	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
8,400	‡Crown Oil	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
5,400	Cum. P. & R.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡Elk Basin	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	‡Elk'd O. & G. (La. prop.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,700	‡Esmeralda	1⅛	1	1
500	‡Federal Oil	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
150	‡Glenrock	8	7¼	7¾
1,100	‡Good Hoover	2⅛	1⅞	2
15,500	††Houston Oil	38¾	35¼	35½
100	‡ Do pf	63	63	63
600	‡Humb. Goose Cr. & R.	4¼	4	4¼
2,500	‡Int. Petrol.	11¾	11¼	11½

MINING STOCKS.

1,470	Al-Brit.Col. Metals	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	††Atlanta	8	8	8
2,500	Big L. Cop.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
5,000	‡Bon. & Mon.	40	37	40
900	‡Brad C.M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	6½	6½	6½
2,000	Butte Ext.	3	3	3
2,500	††Caledonia	48	48	48
3,800	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	⅞	1⅛
200	Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡Cashboy	4½	4½	4½
300	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Con. Cop. M.	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,500	Con. Min'st'd.	22	21	22
500	‡Copper Mt.	1	1	1
500	Cress. Con. G.	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,000	‡Denbigh M.	2¼	1¾	1¾
5,000	‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	‡Fortuna	40	40	40
500	‡Gibson Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	‡Globe D. C.	1	1	1
700	‡Goldf. Cons	11	11	11
200	‡Gt. Ver. Ex.	60	50	50
500	‡Green M. M.	15	15	16
630	Hecla Min.	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,000	‡Int. Mines	15	14	15
1,850	‡Iron Blos.	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝

BONDS.

$3,000	‡Beth. S'l 5s 2-yr. notes	96¼	96¼	96¼
50,000	‡Can. G. 5s	93¾	93	93¼
10,000	‡Can. Nor. 5½	91½	91	1⅝
25,000	‡ Do 6s mtg.	98¾	98¾	99¼

*Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
Air Reduct'n.	55	60	55	60
Am.-B. M. pf	25	35	25	35
Am. Tin Pl.	10	15	10	15
Am. W. Pr.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Br.-Am. Tob. registered	15½	17	15½	17
Do coupon	16	17	16	17
Can. Cc.	10	13	10	13
Can. Nat. G.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Carbon Steel	72	77	72	77
Carbon Steel pf	8½	9	8½	9
Chalmers Mot.	2	5	2	5
Do pf	50	59	50	59
Charcoal Iron	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Char. Iron pf	5⅝	8¾	6¼	8¾
Curtiss Aero.	27	28	27	28
Cramp Ship	60	70	60	70
Emerson Pho.	4⅜	5¼	4⅜	5¼
Everett H'y.	20½	21½	20½	21½
Free. Texas	37	40	37	40
Hall Signal	3¼	5	3¼	5
Hall Signal pf	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	½	1¼	½	1¼
Do pf	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar	35	45	35	45
Do pf	98	...	98	...
Int. Motor Cars	14	16	14	16
Do 2d pf	15	20	15	20
J. T. Cp. pf	53	75	53	75
K. T. & R. pf	11¼	13½	11¼	13½
Kresge	70	80	70	80
Kresge pf	95	103	95	103
Lake T. Boat. 1 st pf	5	7	5	7
Do 2d pf	70	75	70	75
Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf	101	105	101	105
Mallin Arms	88	91	88	91
Mallin Mun	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30	45

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
N. Y. Trans.	17	18	17	18
N. Y. Ship	31	34	31	34
Poca.-L. Coal	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Peer. T. & M.	10	12	10	12
Poca.-L. Coal pf	30	35	30	35
Pond Creek	45	50	45	50
St. Jo. Lead	14½	15	14½	15½
Smith (A. G.)	10	30	10	30
Do pf	80	88	80	90
Smith M. T.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Stand. Motors	7⅛	8½	9	10
U. S. L. & H.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Un. Zinc Sm.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞

OIL STOCKS.

Allen Oil	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Fierce Oil	8¼	9¼	8¼	9¼
Gulf City Oil	⅞	1	⅞	1
Mid. Oil pf	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Pa.-O. O. & G	12	13	12	13
Pa. Gasoline	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Pierce Oil	8¼	9¼	8¼	9¼
Savoy Oil	9¾	10	9¾	10
Sec. P. & Ref	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Somerset Oil	⅞	1	⅞	1
Stanton Oil	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Submarine	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
United Petrol.	7	12	7	12
Vac. G. & O.	10	14	10	14
Ventura Con.	5	6	5	6

MINING STOCKS.

Acme C. H.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Alaska Stand.	5	10	5	10
Big Jim	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Bitter Creek	6¼	13½	6¼	12¾
Butte-N. Y.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Butte R. Con.	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
C. S. M. & M.	35	40	38	40
Mason Valley	4	4¼	4	4¼
Mogul Mining	20	28	20	28

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	75	77	75	77

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17
Atlantic Refining	785	800	33
Borne-Scrymser

SAYS CENTRAL HOLDS PERPETUAL RIGHTS

Ira Place Asserts City Cannot Revoke Grants Given Under Charter of 1846.

COURT DECISIONS CITED

Tells Commission that the Ottinger Bill Prevents an Agreement Between the Company and City.

Ira A. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad Company, and head of the company's law department, testified before the Commission on West Side Improvement yesterday afternoon. Mr. Place represents his company in the negotiations with the public officials in the efforts to effect an agreement between the company and the city for the improvement of the west side from Inwood to the company's yards at Thirty-third Street. He was in accord with the 1910 plan of the Board of Estimate for the improvement, he said, but he quickly got out of accord with the plan proposed by the joint committee of the board and the Public Service Commission, when it was suggested that no public property should be given in fee simple to the company, but that the latter should rent the property on a basis adjustable every twenty-five years.

Mr. Place gave the history of the railroad company from the time it obtained its charter in 1846 up to the collapse of the improvement plan of last year. He exhibited some maps, documents, and other memoranda half a century old. Among them was a map of the city made in 1851 from Spuyten Duyvil to about Sixty-third Street. Mr. Place explained that the map was what the draftsman supposed the city would look like when it grew to have public thoroughfares between them as points.

A growth that would bring all of this vast territory within the area of paved streets and rapid transit lines was only a dream at that time. But, according to the maps, the New York Central saw the need of getting within easy reach of what was then the heart of the city. The witness described the line of the railroad from Spuyten Duyvil to about Sixty-third Street, and through Tenth Avenue to West Street, and thence to Canal and Hudson Streets to St. John's Park.

Concerning the perpetual rights claimed by the company Mr. Place said that all of the right of way from Spuyten Duyvil to Forty-eighth Street had been bought from private owners, many of whom were farmers, and the soil on which the railroad now runs between these points was grazing land or was tilled for simple crops. From Forty-second to Forty-eighth Street, he said, the territory was scantily developed. There were bare spots and it was dismal and deserted during much of the time.

Rights Under Charter.

The company's charter gave the company rights south from Forty-eighth Street, and these rights were confirmed by the ordinance granted to the company by the Board of Aldermen in 1847. John C. Clark, counsel for the commission, asked Mr. Place whether his company had obtained certain rights south of Forty-eighth Street by reason of the ordinance, but the witness declined to make a definite answer. Mr. Place said in answer to a similar question later on:

"The State gave us the right to build our road providing we got the consent of the city, and we did get that consent, and our rights under it are fixed."

"What claim have you to the property on the west side?" Mr. Clark asked.

"The charter of 1846," replied Mr. Place. "There was no purchase of property below Forty-eighth Street."

Mr. Place told of a number of legal battles which the company had successfully fought in order to establish its claims. He declared that the Court of Appeals had decided that the city had no power to interfere with its rights. Asked whether he thought the State had the power to interfere, he replied:

"I have never questioned the fact that the State has some jurisdiction. It has, for instance, the power to eliminate grade crossings and to say whether the tracks shall go above or below grade, but that doesn't mean that the State has the right to say that a railroad has the right to be there."

"Do you mean to say that under your charter you could have built your road without the permission of the city?" asked Chairman Van Benschoten.

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Place.

Throughout Mr. Place's testimony it was made clear that he considered that facilities should be granted to his company because the operation of the road meant a great deal to the public in the matter of low freight rates and in the local distribution of freight. The inbound tonnage of the road in 1916, Mr. Place said, amounted to 4,042,483, and the outbound to 1,770,403. Mr. Place read from a memorandum which contained facts concerning freight charges, the growth and importance of business interests in Manhattan, and the benefits set in figures, that it would be to the public to recognize the rights of the company and to extend them.

Anxious to Act with City.

In conclusion Mr. Place said that his company has always been anxious to act with the city in improving the west side, but that an agreement between the city and the company was made impossible by the Ottinger bill, which placed the negotiations in behalf of the city within the sole jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. He said that it was proposed to place in the power of city administrations the right to destroy the most important terminal on Manhattan Island, which served millions of people, as well as the most important cities of the State and the Central Western States, and which served thousands of miles of railroad.

He also declared that the question had nothing to do with the question of public policy under which it is agreed that municipalities shall have the right to take over the entire property of a public service corporation which is located within the borders of the municipality. To make any such claim, he said, was "arrant nonsense."

Mr. Place will testify again today.

In answer to the letter of Mayor-elect Hylan, saying that if the commission would extend its hearings until after Jan. 1 the Corporation Counsel would submit suggestions that would be of assistance to the commission in determining the rights of the city and the New York Central Company, Chairman Van Benschoten said that the commission would be glad to receive all helpful suggestions. He also said that the commission would continue its hearings after Jan. 1 and that Controller-elect Craig, who was familiar with the matter, had been asked to testify. Then Mr. Van Benschoten's letter said: "While the commission is a State commission, appointed pursuant to an act of the Legislature, it fully recognizes and appreciates the relation of the city to the subject of investigation and strongly believes that there should be complete and efficient co-operation on the part of all the State and city officials who are charged with a duty in this matter, to the end that a solution may be reached as speedily as possible."

AETNA CO. ORDERED TO PAY $1,000,000

Court Decides That Bassick and John Are Entitled to Commissions in Making Contracts.

Edgar W. Bassick and Herbert F. John, who sued the Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., for commissions aggregating more than $2,500,000, will receive a total of about $1,000,000 if a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court is not reversed. Mr. Bassick sued for $8,115,320 for services in effecting contracts with the French Government, and Mr. John's claim was for the recovery of $521,043, alleged to be due on notes which he had indorsed.

The Aetna concern passed into the hands of receivers last April. One reason given for its financial difficulties was that commissions amounting to millions had been allowed to Mr. Bassick by A. J. Moxham, a former President of the company, who, with F. L. Belin, a former Treasurer, had given to Mr. Bassick the company's notes in part payment of excessive commissions.

The precise amount to be paid the plaintiffs under the court decision will have to be worked out. The answer to the complaints was in effect that the agreements with Mr. Bassick were made without authority, that the amounts claimed were so excessive as to amount to a gift of the corporate funds, and that Mr. Bassick violated his duty as a broker by concealing material facts of his transactions from the President of the company, and so had induced him to enter into some of the agreements.

It was also asserted that large sums in cash, in the form of $170,000 worth of the company's capital stock, and other large sums in payment of notes, had been paid out by the President and Treasurer of the company without authority and in violation of their duty.

In declining to recognize some of the claims for commissions Judge Mayer said that they were so large as to be unconscionable and that the previous officers and Directors had no authority for that reason to allow them. Since the company has been in control of Benjamin B. Odell and George C. Holt, the receivers, it has been successful, and is rapidly overcoming its financial difficulties.

COLGATE FIRM INDICTED.

Charged in Federal Court with Controlling Resale Prices.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 19.—Colgate & Co., of Jersey City, were indicted by the Grand Jury in the United States Court here today on a charge of refusing to sell products to dealers who would not agree to sell at the prices fixed by the company.

The charges are similar to those in the Parfumerie Odiene company case, in which the Federal Court at St. Louis recently upheld the Government's contention and ordered discontinuance of resale price practices.

It was found that the medicine company gave extra supplies of patent medicines without cost to dealers who entered into agreements to maintain the manufacturers. The company was enjoined from making these agreements or even "indicating" re-sale prices to dealers.

Commenting upon the indictment of Colgate & Co., at Norfolk, Va., Sidney M. Colgate said yesterday that the Department of Justice had offered the company the alternative of abandoning its "established policy of price protection, or being sued by the Government" and that the company chose "to accept a suit, feeling compelled in justice to fair dealers everywhere, the public and ourselves, to take a definite stand for our mutual well-being."

Mr. Colgate said the company had for more than forty years refused to sell its products to those dealers who were unwilling to sell them at prices suggested by us," and that many other manufacturers had pursued a similar policy.

"It has always been our intention," he added, "and we believe that the facts will show that it has been our practice, to carry out this policy for the good of all of our customers as well as for the good of the general public."

Wanmaker Estate Goes to Family.

The will of George Wi Wanmaker, formerly Republican leader in the Eleventh District and Appraiser of the Port in the Taft Administration, who died on Dec. 9 at 356 West Fifty-first Street, leaves an estate of more than $10,000. The widow, Mrs. Phoebe Wanmaker, gets the home and the residuary estate, and $1,000 each goes to the son and daughter.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 416: 24th St, 302 East, all; Otto Wagner to Harry Weinstock, 302 East 24th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, Mark Goldberg, 302 Broadway.....$3,630

10TH ST, 84 East, s s, 180 ft w of 3d Av, 20x92.6, the land; Hamilton Fish Corp., in dissolution, and Hamilton Fish et al., its Directors and trustees, to Clara Freid, 811 East 15th St, Brooklyn, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1917, option of 21 year renewals; attorney, William F. Clare, 15 Broadway.....

Taxes, &c., and $850

48TH ST, n s, 283.4 ft e of Park Av, Chatham Hotel, all; 33 East 48th Street Realty Co. to James H. Paris, 225 14th St, Washington, D. C., and Eugene Kirby, 137 West 122d St, from Oct. 1, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1936; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway $125,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 159 and 161; North Side Lumber Co., Inc., against Elsie Angiola, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $324

CHATHAM SQUARE, 6; Michael Cappiello against Henry Bergh et al., owners; Max Rothbart & Louis Koenig, contractors $1,831

63D ST, 106 and 108 West; North Side Lumber Co., Inc., against William H. Wheeler, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $313

86TH ST, 41 West; Furman Steam Renovating Co. against Edwin H. Schiffer, owner; Rishel Brothers, contractors $190

71ST ST., 314 West; William J. Higgins against E. Holmes, owner and contractor. $101

119TH ST, 138 West; North Side Lumber Co., Inc., against Katie Schwartz, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $51

128TH ST, 305 and 307 West; North Side Lumber Co., Inc., against George Helmlein, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $255

Bronx.

ELSMERE PLACE, 861; Samuel Litwin against Eugene Martin, owner; David Martin, John B. Martin, and Mrs. John B. Martin, contractors $185

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 468; Henry C. Zinn against Annie T. Curnet et al., Aug. 9, 1917.....$407.65

19TH ST, 7 East; American Slate Works, Inc., against Society of the Commonwealth Centre, Inc., et al., Dec. 12, 1917.....$150

20TH ST, 148 and 150 West; Morris Greenberg against John T. McGee et al., Sept. 25, 1917 .....$200

20TH ST, 124-126 West; J. Portman & Co. against Celia Poznansky et al., June 9, 1915 .....$107.22

30TH ST, 224 to 255 East; Corrugated Bar Co. against Pleischman Vehicle Co. et al., Nov. 22, 1917.....$813.71

Bronx.

LINCOLN AV, 165; also, 265 East 135th St.; Bernard J. Reynolds against Day-MacDonald Co., Inc., et al., April 3, 1917.....

LINCOLN AV, 165; 7 East; Schwager & Co., Inc., against Day-MacDonald Co. et al., March 24, 1917.....$88

TILDEN ST, 709 and 713; Israel Kremen against Grimared Bros. et al., Sept. 15, 1917 .....$150

135TH ST, 262 East; Bischner Bros. against Day-MacDonald Co. et al., March 6, 1917. .....$90

173D ST, s s, 95 ft w of Washington Av, 45x100; Edward R. Buhler Co. against Margaret Shine et al., Sept. 10, 1917 .....$534.36

173D ST, 456 East; Witherow Steel Co. against Margaret Shine et al., Oct. 5, 1917. .....$541.50

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights properties were prominent yesterday in the business, which consisted chiefly of exchanges. The A. R. T. Holding Company purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 645 Academy Street, in the Dyckman section, a five-story twenty-family tenement, on a plot 50 by 100, adjoining the corner of Vermilyea Avenue, and held at $70,000.

In exchange the buyer gave a vacant plot 100 by 100 on the southeast corner of Adrian Avenue and 227th Street, in the Marble Hill section.

The 645 Academy Street property, together with the corner, 651, and the two adjoining houses, 54 and 64 Vermilyea Avenue, was recently acquired by Mr. Brown from the builders, Marva Realty Corporation, Max Raymond, President.

The corner house was sold recently to a Mrs. Hastings. Frank Vols negotiated the transaction.

Heights-Brooklyn Exchange.

The Lawrence Park Realty Company has purchased from Butterly & Green the plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Broadway, 145 feet south of 190th Street. The property is diagonally opposite the tunnel street extending from Broadway to the 191st Street subway station at St. Nicholas Avenue.

In part payment the buyer gave the two three-story dwellings at 283 and 319 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, each on a lot 18 by 100. The Knap & Wasson Company and Warren & Skillin were the brokers in the transaction.

Two Upper West Side Properties Traded.

An investing client of John P. Finneran purchased from Miss M. Merritt 70 West Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story tenement adjoining the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue. The new owner gave in exchange 2,868 Valentine Avenue, a two-story two-family house, 25 by 100, near 198th Street; also a plot with a frontage of 150 feet on Sixty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Brooklyn, and a dwelling in Asbury Park, N. J., located at 1,025 First Avenue.

Benjamin Florsheim purchased from the Loring Construction Company 642 West 172d Street, a five-story apartment on a plot 63 by 95, held at $85,000. In part payment the buyer gave a vacant plot, 50 by 75, on the southwest corner of 149th Street and Wales Avenue, Lusten Hl. Goodkind represented the buyer and Frederick Zittell & Sons the seller.

$2,625,000 Rental for Chatham.

James H. Paris of Washington, D. C., and A. Eugene Kirby of this city, who leased some months ago from the 33 East Forty-eighth Street Company, headed by George Backer, the fourteen-story apartment hotel known as the Hotel Chatham, will pay an aggregate rental for the property of $2,625,000.

The new hotel occupies the entire block front on the west side of Vanderbilt Avenue from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth Street and has been taken for twenty-one years, from October 1, 1917, at $125,000.

Dwelling Sales.

Bedros G. Tersian bought from James H. Cruikshank the three-story dwelling at 246 West 113th Street, size 16 by 100, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. I. Friedman was the broker in the transaction.

The Margaret Holding Company has acquired from Hattie Kennedy the four story dwelling at 28 West Thirty-second Street, on a lot 22.6 by 98.5.

The property adjoins on the east the tall loft building which the Midwest Realty Company, Henry Hellman, president, erected a few years ago, and sold to Lucius T. Sheffield. The transfer was made yesterday, subject to a mortgage for $40,000, at 5½ per cent.

The West Side Community House, now occupying the three-story dwelling at 128 West Ninety-fifth Street, has purchased that property from Gordon J. Newman for $10,500, subject to a mortgage of $7,000. The house is assessed at $14,000.

Bronx Apartment in Trade.

Bernard London has sold to Vogel & Schultz, the builders, the recently completed five-story apartment house at 2,109 and 2,111 Harrison Avenue, on a plot 75 by 100. The building is fully tenanted and returns an annual rental of about $12,000.

The buyer gave in part payment the four-story dwelling at 47 West Sixty-eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 100. M. L. Strunsky negotiated the deal.

Bronx Sale.

Eugene J. Busher sold for the Kingsley Construction Company the five-story flat with stores at 845 St. Anns Avenue, near Westchester Avenue, to Martin Kietz. He gave a plot, 40 by 105, on the northeast corner of Blackrock Avenue and Pugsley Avenue, free and clear, and cash.

Queens Borough Sales.

W. L. Harris has purchased the dwelling at 80 Slocum Crescent, Forest Hills Gardens, from the Sage Foundation Company at a price reported to be $30,000.

The Hollis-Bellaire Real Estate Company sold to the Metropolitan Trust Company, a plot 225 by 100 feet, on the west side of Fairmount Avenue, 527 feet south of Hillside Avenue, Hollis; and a plot, 105 by 128 feet, on the west side of Parkview Avenue, 82 feet north of Prospect Avenue, Hollis.

J. McKeown sold to J. E. Smyth of Brooklyn the property, 60 by 100 feet, on the west side of Park Avenue, 553 feet south of Washington Avenue, Belle Harbor.

New Jersey.

Eugene Hughes & Brother have sold at South Orange for George R. Gibson to Albert Ruyter of California the residence at 459 Richmond Avenue; for John Magee to John G. Roberts of Newark the residence at 159 Ward Place, and to William W. Crowell of South Orange the A. F. Gilbert residence on Connett Road, Maplewood.

The 1918 Township Tax Rates in Suffolk County, L. I.

The collectors of the ten towns of Suffolk County, L. I., have all received their warrants for the collection of town and State taxes for 1918 and will commence making collections in the early part of January.

The rates for the ten towns are: $1.49 on the $100 valuation in Babylon and $1.06 incorporated village; $1.43 Brookhaven and .88 in Patchogue; $1.68 East Hampton and .96 in the village; $1.64 Huntington and .82 in Northport; $1.009 Islip and .75 in Sayville; $1.41 Riverhead; $1.00 Shelter Island and .70 in the village; $1.36 Smithtown; $1.94 Southhampton and $1.09 in the incorporated village; $1.62 Southold and .97 in Shoreham.

The total amount of the ten tax warrants is $1,634,586.35, or about $200,000 in excess of this year, because of a direct State tax.

$75,000 Loan on West Forty-fifth Street.

Lloyd N. Werth, in conjunction with William S. Baker, has obtained for the Stern & Saalberg Company, candy manufacturers, a loan of $75,000 at 5 per cent. upon the new building constructed for their company at 420-422 West Forty-fifth street.

Recent Buyers.

The Martux Corporation is the buyer of 540 East 119th street.

The Rebago Corporation is the buyer of 411 and 413 East Fifty-sixth street.

Cecelia Cohen is the buyer of 111 West 151st street.

The Franciscan Poor Clare Nuns, Inc., tenants, are the buyers of the three-story dwelling 764 St. Nicholas avenue, near 148th street.

Commercial Leases.

The building at 86 Front street has been leased by Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd to the Roy L. Brewster Company for a term of years at an increased rental of 22 per cent. The same brokers also leased the store and basement at 83 John street to H. Weiss & Co., for the next seventeen years at 18 Cliff street, for five years at an increased rental of 33 1-3 per cent.

Realty Notes.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, through its subsidiary, the Transit Development Company, has filed plans with the Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings for a $500,000 addition to its generating station at the southwest corner of Kent and Division avenues.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Gosnick St, 1, w s, 75 ft n of Grand St, 22x75; six-story tenement and store; A. L. Heingman and another, trustees, against Louis Sautter; due, $19,226.72; taxes, &c., $366; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

Av, 1, 454, w s, 50.6 ft s of 111th St, 25x70, four-story tenement and store; Franklin Savings Bank against Gustav Gerber et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $15,008.39; taxes, &c., $385.70; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By Henry Brady.

Essex St, 157, w s, 225 ft s of Houston St, 25x87.6, five-story tenement and store and three-story rear tenement; New York State Sunday School Association against Israel Wolfish et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $26,098.42; taxes, &c., $635.72; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Pitt St, 62, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100, three and four story tenements and stores; W. J. Ricardo and another, trustees, against Fannie Deutsch et al.; Jay & C., attorneys; due, $26,830.18; taxes, &c., $1,113.55; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

3d Ave, w s, 22.5 ft s of 170th St, one-story brick garage, 26.25x116.5; Rosefe Realty Co., Samuel Rosefe, 15 West 110th St, President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 203 5th Ave, architects; cost $5,000.

Vandam St, 22, for a two-story storage, 23x97; A. D. Juillard, 70 Worth St, owner; F. J. McKeon, 217 Broadway, architect; cost $25,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

57th St, 158 West, to a four story dwelling; J. Aspegren, Bible House, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects; cost $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 225, w s, 214.8 ft n of Stanton St, 20x100; Jacob Nusbaum to Mary Lang, (320 3d St), Nov. 2 .....$1

GOUVERNEUR ST, 46, e s, 37 ft n of Monroe St, 25.4x101.8x23.4x101.6; Ida Burstein to Lulu Katz, 914 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, quitclaim, all liens, Dec. 18 .....$1

HENRY ST, 194, s s, 25.1x100; Morris Levinson et al. to Morris Romm, 417 East 146th St., Bronx; mtg $32,500, Dec. 17.....$1

NAGLE AV, centre line, 300 ft s of centre line of Ellwood St, runs s e 250x s w 50x n w 250 to avenue x n e 50 to beginning; Frederick W. Saybell and another, executors, to Harold S. Lyon, 940 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, mtg $5,000, all liens, Dec. 4; attorneys, Lyon & Smith, 40 Cedar St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Harold S. Lyon to Florence E. Smith, 310 West 79th St, mtg $5,000, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Dec. 18; attorneys, same.....$1

10TH AV, n e corner of 57th St, 100.5x20, Dec. 19; Patrick McMahon to Mary, his wife, ½ part, subject to balance of $6,000, on mtg $20,000, June 10, 1901; attorney, E. J. O'Gorman, 61 Chambers St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Patrick McMahon, executor, &c., of Mary McMahon, to Josephine C. McCormack, James J., Martha F., and John F. McMahon, children and heirs of Mary McMahon, 477 West 57th St, ½ part, Dec. 19, 1917; attorney, same.....$22,500

17TH ST, 143 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x92, the land; Hamilton Fish et al, directors and trustees of the Hamilton Fish Corp., in dissolution, to William Allaire and Sons, 190 3d Av., all liens, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

12TH ST, 211-15 East, n s, 118.4 ft e of 3d Av, 75x98.9; Bella Hillman to Pauline Frice, 1,630 Bathgate Av., Brooklyn, a. t., Nov. 30, 1917 .....$1

32D ST, 28 West, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 22.6x98.9; Hattie Kennedy to Margaret Holding Co., 44 Cedar St., mtg $40,000, Dec. 18; attorney, Armin H. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St $100

96TH ST, s s, 482 ft e of 10th Av, 17x100.8; Gorden J. Newman to West Side Community House Inc., 128 West 95th St, mtg $7,000, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,500

96TH ST, 224 East, s s, 357 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; Isidor D. Brokaw to Milly Rosenberg, 1,000 Riverside Drive, all liens, Dec. 14; attorneys, Greenberg & L., 55 Liberty St $1

96TH ST, 224 East, s s, 357 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; Mary E. Smith Milhard to Isidor D. Brokaw, 66 Fort Washington Av, mtg $27,000, all liens, Dec. 14; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St $1

112TH ST, 419 East, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 27.6x100.10; Wenare Holding Co. to Elemco Realty Co., 50 Liberty St., all liens, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

122D ST, 417 East, n s, 221.3 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Rosine Marino to Maria R. Rica, 532 East 115th St, mtg $4,000, all liens, Dec. 15; attorneys, Lawrence & Cipolla, 214 East 112th St $100

126TH ST, 246 West, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 23x100.11; George R. Peabody to Natalie C. Peabody, 33 West 51st St, part, mtg $5,000, Dec. 5; attorneys, Morris & McVeigh, 32 Liberty St $100

132D ST, 592 West, s s, 53.11 ft s of Broadway, 16.8x99.11; William Hardy to Mary Ellen Ward, 536 West 152d St, quitclaim, Oct. 22; attorney, New York Title and Trust Co., 135 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BERRIAN ST, e s, 50 ft s of 178th St, 25x100; Emma Michaels to Mary Kane, 336 Willis Av., Dec. 19; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

BOSTON ROAD, 1,447 and 1,449, n e, 53x130; 1,447-1,451 Boston Road Realty Co., Inc., to Millie Rosenberg, 894 Riverside Drive, Dec. 15; attorney, Greenberg & L., 55 Liberty St $100

EASTCHESTER BAY, west shore, 60 ft s of Bay St, 50 ft n of Bay Landing Water Co., Long Island Land and Dock Co. to Charles Wiehe, 4 Bay St, City Island, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

FOREST AV, e s, 83.4 ft s of 158th St, 16.8x75; Jacob Newmark, referee, to Ella C. Christie, 104 West 70th St, Dec. 15; attorney, McLaughlin & S., 12 William St $1,500

HOE AV, w s, 275 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Louis Epstein to Anna Epstein, 460 East 145th St, Dec. 15; attorney, Jacques Mantinband, 115 Broadway $1

HULL AV, 3,284, s s, 25x100; Bernard W. Fuchs to Giselle Fuchs, his wife, 3,284 Hull Av, Dec. 18; attorney, Giselle Fuchs, 3,284 Hull Av $1

JEROME AV, e s, corner of 185th St, runs e 189.1 to Cromwell Av x s 167 to Cromwell Channel x w 150.2x202.11 to 184th St x w 125.10x s 468.6; also Jerome Av, s e corner of 184th St, runs s 201.8x e 22x s 138x n 174.8x w 133.7; E. F. Robinson et al. to Ronald H. Macdonald et al., Westhampton Beach, L. I., May 24, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$10

LOTS 597 to 600, map, Elizabeth R. B. King; William W. Hoppin, referee, to Ferdinand Rosenberger, 566 Brook Av, Dec. 14; attorney, Henry G. K. Heath, 35 Nassau St $4,000

LOT 20, map of Flanagan Estate, Max Bendit, referee, to Daniel Schatz, 537 East 87th St, Oct. 11; attorney, E. F. Feuerman, 261 Broadway $100

LOT 7, Block 39, map Bruce-Brown Land Co., 225th St, 250th St, Bronx River, 783 East 166th St, Dec. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway .....Gift

LOT 146, map Hunter Estate; Frank Lass to William A. Faiella, 553 East 187th St, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $200

LOTS 8 and 9, Block 1, map of Treasure Terrace; Pasquale Monaco to Conservative Realty Corp., 90 Nassau St, mtg $1,000, Dec. 14; attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy, 29 Nassau St $1

PLOT begins low water line on west shore of Eastchester Bay, 50 ft s of Bay St, runs w 400 x n 50 x e 400 x 50; City Island Land and Dock Co. to Jacob Wiehe, 3 Bay St, City Island, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $750

PLOT begins low water mark Long Island Sound, 157.2 ft of Horton St, runs e 400 x s 181.8 to Rochelle St x w 400 x n 180.5; City Island Land and Dock Co. to O. M. J. Schwarsier, 1,883 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,041

SILVER ST, n s, 25.1 ft w of Roselle St, 25.12x6.11; Charles E. Moore, referee, to Suzie Norman, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 14; attorney, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av $3,000

VYSE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 173d St, 22x100; James A. Sullivan, referee, to Georgina A. Faulkner, 2d St, Brooklyn, Dec. 15; attorney, United States Title Guaranty Co., Court and Remsen Sts, Brooklyn $5,000

VYSE AV, w s, 220 ft s of 173d St, 22x100; Georgina A. Faulkner to United States Title Guaranty Co., 176 Montague St, Brooklyn, mtg $6,500, Dec. 18; attorney, United States Title Guaranty Co., Court and Remsen Sts, Brooklyn $100

13TH ST, s s, 405 ft e of Avenue B, Unionport, 33.4x108; Frank Gass, Inc., to Hudson P. Rose Co., West 43th St, mtg $3,500, Nov. 30; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 156 West 45th St $100

132D ST, 622 East, s s, 20x100; Louis Epstein to Anna Epstein, 460 East 145th St, Dec. 18; attorney, Jacques Mantinband, 115 Broadway $1

138TH ST, 456 East, s s, 16.8x100; Richard D. Whiting, referee, to Abraham Lightstone, 300 West 110th St, Dec. 18; attorney, Simon M. Platt, 908 Brook Av $5,000

142D ST, 432 East, s s, 15x100; Thomas Dalton to Louis Katz, 680 Manhattan Av, mtg $4,000, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

142D ST, 873 East, n s, 40x100; Louis Epstein to Anna Epstein, 460 East 145th St, Dec. 15; attorney, Jacques Mantinband, 115 Broadway $1

142D ST, 872 East, s s, 30x irregular; Gertrude Edwards to Hudwill Corp., 7 West 45th St, mtg $24,000, Dec. 14; attorney, Hudwill Corp., 7 West 45th St $1

165TH ST, 652 East, 18.2x120.6; Della M. Byrne to Katherine C. Dodin, 652 East 165th St, Dec. 18; attorney, Ruth F. Dodin, 652 East 165th St $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 15, w s, 31.2 ft s of 3d St, 15.7x58, Dec. 6; Simon Silverman to Abr. Reich, 58 Avenue C, due, Dec. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $5,500; attorney, J. Reichhutter, 115 Clinton St $1,000

GREENWICH ST, 217, n e corner of Vesey St, 21.1x24.4 to w s West Broadway x 25.6x18.1, Dec. 14; Mary E. Manuel to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$10

LOTS 597 to 600, map, Elizabeth R. B. King; William W. Hoppin, referee, to Ferdinand Rosenberger, 566 Brook Av, Dec. 14; attorney, Henry G. K. Heath, 35 Nassau St $4,000

LOT 20, map of Flanagan Estate, Max Bendit, referee, to Daniel Schatz, 537 East 87th St, Oct. 11; attorney, E. F. Feuerman, 261 Broadway $100

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RECORDED MORTGAGES.

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APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

81ST, 204-206 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 7 rooms, bath, $45; near L.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
to reliable party only, modern private house; hardwood floors, electricity, shower, garden; three minutes 145th St. subway express; rent, $75; two roomers pay $60. L 135 Times.

ATTENTION!—See apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

Eight-room apt., near Mt. Morris Park, all modern improvements; delightful location; worth $90 month, will let $70. H. B., 219 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 432.—Eight rooms and three baths to sublet; $2,000 a year.

WILL sublet my beautiful 8-room, 2-bath apartment; modern in every way; lease until October; sacrifice. J. G., 207 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Apartment wanted by three Japanese gentlemen; six first-class sunny rooms, well furnished, facing river, for three months; must be between 72d and 125th Sts., Riverside Drive; rental over $150 monthly. T. Fujii. Hanover 5403.

DESIRABLE 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, with kitchenette, restaurant in the building, for Winter or longer; between 59th and 100th Sts.; west side preferred. Write particulars to Chandler, 264 West 84th St.

Gentleman and wife want two rooms, bath, kitchen-kitchenette, 70th to 90th St., west side, not over $60 monthly, for three or four months. E 87 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 846.

Wanted to rent, 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, modern, Washington Heights. Phone Madison Square 7257.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I can rent apartment furnished.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

107H, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; conveniences.

107H, 3 EAST.—Handsome room, southern exposure; all improvements; private residence; gentleman.

137H, 105 EAST.—Three rooms and bath; well furnished; together preferred; all modern conveniences. Telephone Stuyvesant 120.

117H ST., 112 EAST.—Attractive room; hot and cold water; business woman preferred; references. Mrs. Van Patten.

187H, 114 EAST.—Two-room sunny suite; beautifully appointed; well heated; bath, telephone.

207H, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

218T, 114 EAST.—Large, small, well-heated, attractively furnished; private bath; electricity.

277H, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; musical; studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 174, (Vanderbilt Studios.)—Front room, 3 windows, second floor; furnished, unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room, with bath; single room.

West Side.

97H, 41 WEST.—Warm, sunny medium and single rooms; conveniences; references. Stuy. 1321.

107H, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique, mahogany and chintz; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

107H, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

187H, 32 WEST.—Large and hall room; quiet home; also room and bath.

127H, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

187H, 128 WEST.—Comfortable single room; all conveniences; continuous hot water; references; gentleman.

187H, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, comfortably furnished room; French family; $25. 1848 Plaza.

97H, 208 WEST.—Large rooms with baths; also small rooms; telephone service.

127H, 257 WEST.—Second floor front and dressing room, with running water, electricity, steam heat, kitchenette; references.

107H, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 10th St. Telephone Columbus 9939.

107H, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; you must see to appreciate; references.

207H, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, $6, $7; suites, private baths; gentlemen, business couples.

218T, 201 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; bath; references.

117T, 340 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private house, suitable for bachelor. Tel. 2494 Columbus.

217T, 203 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; breakfast; references; electricity.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debunyz, Columbus 3588.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home; spacious sunny room or suite; new furnishings; electricity; best home cooking; express station.

74D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, medium room; private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

78D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms.

78D, (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms, single, en suite, with bath, 3764 Columbus.

82D, 280 WEST.—Warm, medium room, next bath, $8.50; also smaller. $5.50.

147H, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

147H, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

157H, 142 WEST.—Large double front, back rooms and bath, suitable two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; select and refined neighborhood; references necessary. Columbus 715.

167H ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

167H, 138 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, $6-$7; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive residence.

197H, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

167H, 102 WEST.—Large front room, suitable couple; smaller one; all improvements; high-class apartment house. Apt. 32, Cols.

177H, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

197H, 150 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small; electricity; adjoining baths.

167H, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, dressing rooms, select house, reasonable.

167H, 242 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; maid, telephone service.

167H, 42 WEST.—Very attractive double room with private bathroom; also desirable ballroom; newly renovated private residence.

187H, 113 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; small front room; every convenience; finest location.

177H, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive room, with kitchenette adjoining; every convenience.

147H, 170 WEST.—Large, airy room front; also one smaller, single room.

177H, 313 WEST.—Elegantly furnished modern room, private bath, electric light, refined environment.

187H, 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large, single, heated; electricity, telephone; near subway.

147H, 117 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished rooms; gentlemen, couples; adjoining baths; well heated.

147H, 135 WEST.—Second-floor suite, all improvements, attractive, comfortable, reasonable. 2688 Schuyler.

187H, 303 WEST.—Attractive, large room, $6; also single room, $3; private house.

127H, 146 WEST.—Neatly furnished back parlor; well heated; southern exposure; private bath.

187H, 110 WEST.—Large clean rooms, twin beds, one flight up; electricity; $10.

82D, 33 WEST.—Second floor, front; other rooms heated; $4; kitchenette; references.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story front room; private bath; other rooms.

97H, 202 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny, front rooms, adjoining bath; private hall. Rose.

127H, 300 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sunny; electricity, well heated; private house; references.

187H, 238 WEST.—Large front room, near bath; phone; subway. Colling.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

86TH ST., 76 WEST, (Apartment 2B.)—Handsome room; private family; referenced gentleman; elevator; subway, "L."

86TH, 23 WEST.—Sunny front room; breakfast; those wishing comforts; well-kept home.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity; steam; elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 2B.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds, bath, electricity; hall room.

86TH, (549 WEST END AV.)—Two large rooms, private house; $6, $8; gentlemen only.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Two attractive, connecting front rooms, private bath, $10; also single rooms.

88TH, 185 WEST.—Large, outside parlor, adjoining room, suitable 2, 3; other outside rooms; conveniences. 'Phone Voegtlin.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; large front room; breakfast optional; references.

96TH, 310 WEST, (Apartment 62.)—Large cheerful room, running hot, cold water; modern elevator apartment, convenient subway, Riverside; small French family; permanent privacy.

96TH, 251 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished large room; running water, Riverside 2857, Apartment 2W.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 43. Riverside 5494.

97TH, (762 WEST END AV.)—Large front room, running water; also smaller room.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Large room, running water; $4.50; gentlemen. Weber.

98TH, 243 WEST, (6B.)—Bright, sunny, well furnished room, with lavatory; modern apartment.

98TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Small, attractive hall (front) room, adjoining bath; two flights up; business man or women; $3.50.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two sunny, connecting rooms; every convenience; gentleman, couple.

103D, 9 WEST.—Private family, single room, bath adjoining; lady. 8472 Riverside. Rinckhoff.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsome front room, private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

106TH, 203 WEST.—Cheerful, well-heated room; electricity, phone, private; reference; $3.50. Finneran.

109TH, 304 WEST, (Adjoining Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished extra large front room, with dressing room; immense closets; electricity; modern.

109TH, 304 WEST, (adjoining Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished extra large front room, with dressing room; immense closets; electricity; modern.

112TH, 305 WEST.—Two nice rooms with eastern exposure; quiet; reasonable.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light room, bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, (Overlooking Columbia.) — Outside room; private family; exclusive. 5136 Morningside, Apartment 22.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6487.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, front room, suitable for two; all conveniences; well-kept, private house.

124TH, (3,131 Broadway.)—Double room, facing Broadway, $6; modern conveniences. Apartment 44.

143D ST., 527 WEST.—Two or three rooms and kitchen; single or en suite; all improvements. Apt. 2.

157TH, 614 WEST.—Exceptional large front room; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

BROADWAY, 2,704.—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined. Starrett, Academy 1588.

BROADWAY, 3,544 (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; modern conveniences. Dr. Mayer.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Large, sunny, heated; second floor room; private residence; telephone; breakfast optional; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.) — Large rooms, newly decorated, private baths, electricity, reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th St.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam; bachelor apt. Telephone Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d St.)—Beautiful suite, facing river; private house.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 444, (near 130th St.)—Comfortable room for business man or woman, small private family; other; breakfast optional; reasonable. Phone Morningside 7920.

WEST END AV., 826.—Magnificent suite; select, quiet residence; gentleman; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large front room, twin beds, running water.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Room and bath; west side, below 110th; $10 weekly. Bachelor, V 279 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

157H, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

54TH, 12-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly.

West Side.

167H, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

167H, 7 WEST (near 5th Ave).—Large, small rooms, excellent board, all improvements.

53D, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny, double room, second floor, front; references.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.
Large rooms, southern exposure, references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms on top floor.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 41, 43, 45. Elevator. Madison Arms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, steam heat, private bath, electric light; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—Table guests, day, week; home cooking. Hubbell.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; subway, "L"; excellent cuisine; French spoken.

95TH, 6 WEST.—Comfortable furnished large room for couple; table boarders.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second-floor suite; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

152D, 502 WEST.—Large, desirable room, suitable two; select accommodations; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms and private bath, twin beds, ample closets, plenty of sun; excellent home cooking. Only those seeking a high-class home, address L 154 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 883 (Apt. 31).—Two rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent cuisine.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-120 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGES, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 77TH AV.,
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman and wife desire furnished parlor, bedroom and private bath, with board, preferably in private family, for January, February and March; west side, 70s or 80s. Address, with price, C. B., Room 213, 7 East 42d St.

GENTLEMAN desires breakfasts, dinners with private family; district, Amsterdam to Riverside, between 110th and 116th Sts. D 312 Times Downtown.

Jewish lady desires room, with board, in private family or small boarding house, West, 72d-100th St. Mrs. Wertheimer, 216 West 89th.

THREE PEOPLE desire room and board in private home or apartment, east side, 60th to 70th Sts.; references. Reply J. P., 32 East 65th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, roadster; Winter and Summer tops; 1916 Buick, 7-passenger touring car. Flat Co., 1,776 Broadway, Columbus 4395.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN.
Seven passenger; full open doors; used about 10,000 miles; guaranteed; very way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstery; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted; color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
Four passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC TOWN CAR, $1,100.
Beautiful limousine landau; used privately; cost $3,500. 305 West 79th, near Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan; also limousine and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Brougham Landaulet, used four months; condition like new. Columbus 8983.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousines, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC, early 1916 limousine; excellent condition; $1,175. 216 State, Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC, 1916 model; perfect condition, with new Berlin body; private owner; sacrifice price. Telephone Greeley 1934.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder limousine; condition equal to new; will sacrifice. Garage, 121 West 54th. Warren's car.

CADILLAC, 1915 8-cyl. Sedan, 5-pass.; 1915 Stutz "Bear" Coupe, 4-pass. 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 2887 Market.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CADILLAC Cabriolet, like new, $475; electric starter, lights, extras. 170 East 73d.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

CHALMERS, 1916 touring, perfect condition; $550 takes it. Phone owner, Columbus 8500.

CHANDLER, 1916, CABRIOLET.

JEFFERY, 1916, town car, wire wheels, all new tires.

CHALMERS, 1916, limousine.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, Winter and Summer tops.

LOZIER, 1916, Winter and Summer tops.

JEFFERY, 1916, Winter and Summer tops.

FIAT CO., 1,776 B'way, Columbus 4395.

CHANDLER, Chummy Roadster, this year's model; oversize tires, extra equipment; excellent condition; 5,500 miles; $800 cash. Tel. 8744 John, 10-11:30 A. M.

CHEVROLET.—California couple wish to sell their 5-passenger 1918 Chevrolet touring car; brand new enclosed all-weather top; tire running condition; 4,000 miles; $675; full test permitted. Phone or write, Whitcomb, 3,609 Broadway. Telephone Audubon 8904.

COLE, 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

DEARBORN 1 and 2 ton trucks for sale on easy terms. 4606 Decatur; 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT 1918 baby town car; latest importation; Holbrook body; all new tires; overhauled at Fiat factory; price reasonable. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway, Columbus 4395.

FIAT "50," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT, 1915, limousine, brougham; overhauled and repaired. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway, Columbus 4395.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 B'way.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new; model K, 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts; immediate delivery. W. B. Spencer, 30 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7314.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA, 1916, limousine, Holbrook body; sacrifice. Mrs. J. T. Leonard, 353 4th Av.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger landau-brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 B'way.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MAXWELL, Touring, 1917, electric starter; new battery, magneto, extras; engine needs new bearings; everything else good condition; sacrifice for $275. Phone Lenox 757.

MERCEDES touring, just overhauled and painted; sacrifice $475. Columbus 8695.

MERCER, 1917, 5-passenger model; color maroon; 6 wire wheels; fully equipped; run 5,000 miles; motor and paint same as leaving factory; bargain at $2,000; no dealers. Phone 1447 Melrose, 11-12 A. M., Thursday and Friday.

MERCER 1916 chassis; run 1,300 miles; absolutely perfect condition; like new; tires good; cheap. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

MERCER, 1914, raceabout and touring; service guaranteed; roadster, Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MITCHELL, 1917; beautiful 7-passenger touring; practically new; perfect condition; a sacrifice at $990. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MITCHELL, 1917, Town Car; condition, appearance excellent. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

NATIONAL Newport, 6-cylinder; in excellent condition; sacrifice; any demonstration. Mahonen, 1,056 President St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 8680.

NATIONAL 1916 sedan; excellent condition; any demonstration. See Gear, 149 West 49th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, like new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OWEN MAGNETIC
five-passenger touring car, latest model; guaranteed same as new; extra equipment; run 6,000 miles; will consider trade.
Telephone Market 1716.
OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J.,
12 William St., Newark, N. J.

OWEN magnetic, 1917, brougham-landaulet; like new. B. C., 85 Times.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1917 2-25 Clover Leaf, 4 pass.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-25 Limousine, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD 1916 18 h. p. limousine taxicab; clock all paid; thoroughly overhauled; perfect condition; sell immediately. Little Hungary, 257 East Houston, Bernstein. Telephone Orchard 176.

PACKARD, twin six, special brougham landaulet, 7-passenger town car, practically new; seen by appointment. Telephone Riverside 5316.

PACKARD 38 COUPE,
smart three-passenger; inside drive; perfect order; sacrifice. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

PACKARD 1914, limousine; beautiful body; first-class condition. Van Schassen, 23 West 62d.

PACKARD 1916 twin six limousine; fine condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1915 3-38 limousine; newly painted; excellent condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 33 H. P. Pierce-Arrow (1915) Landaulet, "38"; like new. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, "38" landaulet; beautiful condition; electric starter. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

RENAULT.—Latest model 65-H. P. roadster, Westinghouse light and starter, Dunlap wire wheels, luxurious equipment and appearance, absolutely perfect condition, cost $7,500; owner going to camp, will sacrifice; demonstration by appointment; no dealers. Robert Graves, Jr., 1,968 Broadway. Telephone Circle 657.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7 passenger.
RENAULT 1913 Brougham-Landau, 7 pass.
RENAULT 1913 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 357 West 50th St.

REO, 1917, with specially built Winter top, 5-passenger, four-cylinder; mechanically perfect; appearance like new; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. 4624 Gramercy.

SAXON SIX touring; slightly used for demonstration purposes; sell for cost. Saxon Motor Co., 1,744 Broadway, Circle 4163.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917, chummy four passenger, just like new; will sacrifice for less than half cost. Phone Columbus 8026.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. touring car, excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT brougham landaulet, "8-cylinder"; imported linings, bronze fixtures and vanity cases; Circassian walnut paneling; interior renovated; newly painted royal blue and black; has the appearance of a new car; sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Used Car Department, (Driscoll, Manager,) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7900.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city. Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $5,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEVENS-DURYEA A. A. limousine, fully equipped; owner going West; bargain. Columbus 5232.

STUTZ (roadster) for sale; special rebuilt Stutz, upholstered in Spanish leather, with hand-made top; unusual opportunity to obtain high-grade car of superb appearance. Telephone Hanover 1407 regarding inspection.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1916, Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

TOWN CAR.—Beautiful S. G. V. LANDAULET; Ward Leonard starting system; used very little; cost new, $4,800; must be disposed of; no dealers. Phone Columbus 8284.

VIM delivery truck, 1 Hudford furniture truck, 2 1-ton Ward trucks; great bargains to quick buyers. Melrose 8100.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.,
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1917 "88" Sedan; like new. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON SIX Limousine; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; very attractive proposition; price right. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "6" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK ROADSTER.
DODGE ROADSTER, $475.
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TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
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EASY TERMS.
1917 LEXINGTON SEDAN, $905.
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1916 BUICK TOURING, $600.
1916 MAXWELL TOURING, $300.
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1916 PULLMAN ROADSTER, $300.
Trades considered.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
1,700 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 1872.

TOWN CAR BARGAINS.
1917 Cadillac, Packard, Pierce-Arrows, 38-48; Simplex, Stutz, De Dion, Owen Magnetic, Renault.
ROSKAM-SCOTT CO.,
dealers in high-grade used cars,
1,896 Broadway, (63d St.) Columbus 907.

AUTOMOBILISTS, Attention!—Raccoon fur coat, $25; muskrat lined coat, $35; auto robe, $15. Private apartment 1A, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av., corner 161st St.

LIMOUSINE BODY.
Amesbury; custom made; excellent condition; will fit Cadillac or any medium size chassis; for sale at great sacrifice. A 99 Times.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BODIES.—Late models, sedans, limousines, landaulettes. Arena, 136 W. 52d, 5th floor.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

COUPE, 1917 model; electric starter, lights; accept reasonable offer. 170 East 73d.

Automobiles Wanted.

CARS on consignment; largest used car store on Broadway; in best location, assures quick sales at highest prices; save Winter storage; also bought for cash. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

PACKARD.—Beautiful private landaulet; Oldsmobile 1917, limousine; $2.25 an hour; reasonable by day, week, or month. Lenox 10238.

TO BUY Ford Commercial car cheap. Manorville, Long Island, N. Y. Boller.

OLDSMOBILE wanted, 8-cylinder, model 44, 1916 or 1917. M 51 Times.

TRUCKS for hauling coal; manufacturers communicate. E. H. Miller, Park Av. Hotel.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine, beautiful, $2.50 hour; monthly preferred; owner driver. Wesley, Circle 2094.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, hour, day, month preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3606.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 47th St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—A beautiful 1917 limousine twin six Packard for $300 a month; chauffeur in livery. Murphy, 74 West 96th.

PACKARD town limousine, beautifully equipment, $300 monthly to desirable party. Circle 4215.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour, 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 838.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Supplies.

BEAR ROBES, (pair,) handsome; also two beautiful plush robes, gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 148 East 30th St., near Lexington Av.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Storage.

AUTO GARAGE, $10.—Modern, fireproof; sprinklers; centrally located; good care; moderate rates; responsible. Federal, 250 West 54th.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3570.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

AUTO storage, $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. Tel. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty"

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL Superior instruction guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 225 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ADVERTISING, Catalogs, Correspondence.—Experienced woman writer to take full charge. E 137 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—If you are looking for a first class and loyal stenographer and bookkeeper, will gladly refer to concern where I took charge during absence of manager; $20-$22. E 154 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; educated; brokerage and commercial experience; office details; $12. V 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years trial balances, controlling accounts; executive ability; $25. M. S., Times Bronx.

EUROPEAN LADY, educated, 31 years of age, desires position where knowledge of 5 different languages would be of use. Answer to Z 358 Times Annex.

FRENCH TEACHER wishes occupation governess, companion, or private lessons; references. E 153 Times.

NURSE-COMPANION for invalid; refined; sleep home; references. C. S., Times Harlem.

NURSE.—Healthy Maine girl wishes position, wet nurse, in family. Helda Miller, 409 West 127th. Phone 9362 Morningside.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, competent beginner, wishes position as private secretary; high school education. Waxelbaum, 244 5th Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; good address; college graduate; several years' experience; familiar office routine; unquestionable reference; salary $20. V 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, Correspondent.—Seven years' valuable business experience; capable assuming responsibility; highest credentials. D 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience; willing worker; excellent references; $12. V 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; reasonable salary, providing chance for advancement. V 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, efficient, reliable; 4 years' experience; $16. O 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thorough knowledge bookkeeping; 6 years' experience; salary $20-$22. V 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly efficient; initiative, intelligent, educated, clean-cut, rapid; $18. E 91 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; Christian girl; familiar with financial and engineering; pleasant voice; excellent reference; $12. V 290 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TYPIST, General Office Assistant.—2½ years' experience; rapid, accurate; $12. E 151 Times

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope's Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE EXECUTIVE OR ASSISTANT, American, (25,) married; university graduate; experienced credit manager, accountant, correspondent. F 100 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager, at present employed, will consider desirable connection; executive ability, accustomed to handle large forces; possess thorough knowledge of business systems and credits and unusual ability to analyze financial statements; familiar with tax reports. W. B., 104 E. 163d.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, having executive

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HELP WANTED—Male.

CREDIT MAN.—City experience. Write, stating age, salary, references, Goldsmith Bros., 71 Nassau St.

DEMONSTRATORS for toys. See Mr. Mendelsohn, Gimbel Brothers Employment Office, fifth floor.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE. STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. L 26, 253 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED AT ONCE WITH CHEMICAL AND ACID EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. Z 336 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, neat tracer, wants work at home; very moderate. Z 354 Times Annex.

DRESS MAN.
An excellent opportunity is offered to one who knows the dress business from A to Z, to take complete charge of buying, selling, &c., for large jobber; state full particulars, strictly confidential. M 49 Times.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, for work in steel shipyard; recent technical graduate preferred. Apply F. C. Desmond & Co., 31 Nassau St., New York City.

ENTRY CLERK for large publication; accurate at figures and detail; moderate salary to start; opportunity for advancement; Sunday work; six-day week; state age, experience, salary desired, and telephone number. Z 292 Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18, IN INSURANCE BROKERAGE OFFICE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT MAN TO LEARN THE BUSINESS AND TO ADVANCE AS HE PROVES CAPABLE. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING SALARY EXPECTED. V 277 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE desired by aggressive, rapidly growing corporation; should be university trained, with knowledge of mineralogy and chemistry, but any man will be considered if of high calibre; average man not wanted. L 305 Times Downtown.

GAUGE MAKERS.
Experienced men to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; night men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HERE IS
AN OPPORTUNITY
IF you have shop experience
IF you have technical training
IF you are ambitious
IF you desire to develop in sales work
Send your qualifications and photograph to the
Industrial Bearings Division,
HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
All communications will be considered confidential.

INSTRUMENT MAKER
MODEL MAKERS.
HIGH-CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING FINE MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; 62½ CENTS PER HOUR, WITH ADVANCEMENT CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS, first-class, on small work; Brooklyn factory. M. C. P., 270 Fulton St.

INTERPRETER, experienced, to represent prominent hotel with large Spanish speaking clientele; must be United States citizen; large commissions assured. A. S., 86 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.
One who has had large experience and some executive ability; opportunity for advancement; state experience, companies worked for, age, and salary desired. Address Large Office, V 258 Times Downtown.

MAN, 30 to 35 years old, for purchasing department; excellent opportunity for one familiar with buying for machine shops; must have knowledge of placing shipments, &c.; write, detailing experience, and mention salary; reply held in strict confidence. D 290 Times Downtown.

MAN, 25 to 30 years of age, as production and order clerk. Call Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER for furnace construction. Call Barretay 7666.

MEN WANTED
BY LARGE MECHANICAL PRODUCTS CONCERN.
Good pay—Good working conditions.
30 Draftsmen.
5 Cost Accountants.
Mail your applications to
P. O. Box 11, Elizabeth, N. J.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 18 years of age, to start messenger in bank; only those who are willing and capable of advancement need apply; state age. W., 162 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man who understands stenography and typewriting for prominent wholesale clothing concern. Call L. Prin & Bro., 200 Fifth Av., room 454.

OFFICE BOY wanted; exceptional opportunity for the right boy with progressive organization; salary to start. Address replies to Aetna Agts., 1004, 280 Madison Av.

OFFICE BOY capable of advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. D 224 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Experienced. Call The United Selling Co., 59th St. and 11th Av.

OPERATOR.—Wanted, by wholesale dry goods house, operator on Underwood bookkeeping machine; must be familiar with daily sheet and monthly trial balance; state age, references, and salary expected. D 271 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS (automatic screw machine) on B. & S. machines; only those able to set up their own machines need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Senior accountants, qualified men, wanted immediately by large public accountants' office in New York; salary $2,500-$3,000; permanent engagements; state age, experience, and qualifications. V 274 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR debts or obligations incurred by my wife, Stella Weisinger. ISAAC WEISINGER.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—LARGE WHOLESALE HARDWARE JOBBING HOUSE REQUIRES A FEW EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO COVER LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TERRITORY ON A COMMISSION BASIS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTIES; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS WHEN APPLYING. L 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.
Specialty manufacturer, putting out sensational seller with a natural imaginative appeal, has opening for Class A salesman whose experience for the last four years has been in the sale of exclusive territorial agencies; drawing account and commission basis; top-notchers only need apply. Wellisphone, Inc., 300 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.—We have immediate need for capable men to represent us in Eastern territory; opportunity for advancement to sober and intelligent men of proved selling ability; must come well recommended; drawing account against commission. K. C., 44 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men of good appearance and education for local and territorial exhibit work; integrity of character and business experience the chief requisite; splendid opportunity for advancement; commission basis and drawing account. Apply J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent American of force and initiative wanted for exhibit work; character and business ability more essential than any previous line sold; advancement assured the right man; guaranteed drawing account against commission. C. K., 29 Times.

SALESMAN. — Connecticut manufacturer of shipping room supplies looking for first-class salesman who can show selling record; commission with drawing account; state where can be reached by telephone. Z 350 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, (6,) wanted; those calling on jewelry, leather, notion and art needlework departments, calling on jobbers and large department stores only; commission basis. Nathan A. Krischer, 18-19 University Place.

SALESMAN
WORSTED HAND KNITTING YARN, HAVING LARGE ESTABLISHED TRADE, CAN SECURE GOOD OPENING ON COMMISSION BASIS. Z 354 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for several high-grade truck salesmen, capable of earning $5,000 or more a year; wonderful opportunity for right men; commission basis. Call at 1,836 Broadway, See Mr. Valpey.

SALESMAN, experienced, for high-class line of wash skirts; drawing account against commission; references required. W. R., 226 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, with plenty of pep, to sell popular-priced trucks; commission basis. Apply 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN to sell to department stores a firmly children's dress novelty; commission basis. M 35 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in hosiery line, also seconds; good opportunity; salary or commission. M 36 Times.

SALESMAN, coats, suits; city office; commission; salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SALESMAN, coats, suits; city office; commission; salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SHIPPING CLERK AND PACKER; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DRUGGIST SUNDRY LINE AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED AND SALARY. WRITE C. S., Box 115, 1,364 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING CLERK
to take charge of large wholesale grocery shipping department; experience in this line absolutely necessary; state qualifications; give reference and salary desired. S. N., 210 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced man for responsible position; acquainted with city routing; give age, experience, and salary. Write R. P., Box 210, 1,364 Broadway.

SOLICITOR.—General insurance office desires a solicitor; commission. Call before 10:30 A. M., Henry Jones & Son, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Manager wants stenographer and secretary; competent to relieve him of detail; must take dictation rapidly and transcribe correctly; high school or college graduate preferred; should be well read and informed, and have knowledge of business methods gained by experience; give full particulars. Z 360 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, at least 2 years law office, speedy and accurate touch operator, in public stenographer's office; start about $18, night work paid extra; quick advancement to testimony reporting. Barnes, L. 317 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK,
JUNIOR SALESMAN.
Young man wanted by manufacturer of upholstery fabrics; excellent opportunity. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary desired, D 311 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK. — Young man, age 25-35, strong, capable, willing, with ability to direct and take charge of incoming and outgoing stock in a warehouse; state experience storing; give all details, experience, salary desired, age, &c. L 314 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED.—First-class stock salesman to sell one of the best and attractive oil and coal propositions ever offered in this market; the company has eight square miles of high-grade oil and gas and no debts; liberal commission. See Mr. Gerley, 1,457 Broadway and 42d St., Room 916, New York City.

STOCK SALESMAN, with clientele, exceptional industrial. Call afternoon, Room 9, fourth floor, 63 Wall St. References required; commission.

SUPERINTENDENT.—We have an opening for a Superintendent of our service and assembling station; must be a man over 21 years of age, and experienced in handling mechanics, parts department, assembling and delivering of trucks; no one without experience along these lines need apply; reply at once. Graham Brothers Sales Co., 1,836 Broadway.

WANTED.
A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE WITH TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTABLISHED LAKE SHIPYARD WORKING ON NEW CONSTRUCTION AND DRY DOCK REPAIRS. REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY; DUTIES TO COMPRISE GENERAL SUPERVISION, ORGANIZATION AND OFFICE ATTRACTIVE SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR PROPER REQUIREMENTS. ADDRESS BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS, SHIPYARD, SUPERINTENDENT, Z 323 TIMES ANNEX.

WATCHMAN who understands tending to boiler. Apply Chas. A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St.

YOUNG MEN, with high school education, $8-$9 to start; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR STATISTICAL WORK IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED PUBLISHING HOUSE; ONE WITH INSURANCE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; EXEMPT; PERMANENT POSITION WITH STEADY PROMOTION, BASED ON ABILITY; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, REFERENCES AND SALARY WANTED. ADDRESS R., P. O. BOX 1137, NEW YORK.

YOUNG MAN, caterer, wanted to take charge of retail and order desk of established grocery brokerage house; must be experienced in handling routine correspondence and not afraid of a hard proposition; opportunity for right applicant; Department Head; state salary expected, and experience. Address P. O. Box 250, Norfolk, Va.

YOUNG MAN.—Limited experience in hardware jobbing business while not absolutely necessary would be desirable; age from 21 to 30; salary, $10 to $12. Y 265 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 17 or 18 years of age for downtown insurance office; must have good education; salary $6 week to start; reply mention age, religion, and education. D 312 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, in financial department of large corporation; good opportunity for right applicant; state salary to start. V 272 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SALESMAN, experienced electrical supplies, $1,200-$2,500. Bookkeepers (1), $20 and $25. Cashier, $18. Stenographers (2), $1,200; Typists, $10-$20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

WANTED.

A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE WITH TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTABLISHED LAKE SHIPYARD WORKING ON NEW CONSTRUCTION AND DRY DOCK REPAIRS. REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY; DUTIES TO COMPRISE GENERAL SUPERVISION, ORGANIZATION AND OFFICE ATTRACTIVE SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR PROPER REQUIREMENTS. ADDRESS BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS, SHIPYARD, SUPERINTENDENT, Z 323 TIMES ANNEX.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion lists have been established: Examiner, third grade; Law Department, Manhattan; clerk, second grade; Central Purchase Committee, Board of Estimate; assistant engineer, Grade D; Water Supply, Manhattan and Queens, and Bureau Gas and Electricity, the Bronx and Queens, Department Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 26 an examination for assistant substation operator for men. Three vacancies in the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., each at $900 a year, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical condition, training and experience. The applicant must have had one year's experience as floorman or assistant operator in an alternating current plant or substation using from 2,300 to 10,000 volts, and must be experienced with rotary converters, remote control apparatus, and storage batteries. They must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

C. P. Hasson, J. J. McLaughlin.

Accountant, experienced in cotton mill, $3,000; traveling accountant, $2,000-$3,000; cost accountants, (7,) $2,000; secretary, $2,000; stenographic secretary, experienced in banking, $1,800; clerks, (75,) with and without experience, $10-$20, weekly.

If you are a bookkeeper and want to better your position, come to us at once; we can place 50 double-entry bookkeepers at salaries from $1,300 to $2,000 yearly.

Call 9 to 2.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.
Clean-cut American, exempt military duty; Christian firm; salary, $200 per month. Co-operative Agency, 25 Beaver St.

SALESMAN, (retail textiles,) $25; typists, $15; bookkeepers, miscellaneous others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

MEN.—Take the shortest cut to high-salaried positions; big demand for Mechanical Dentistry; we teach you individually by actual practice; no book study; short course; easy payments; start any time day or night; write for free booklet No. 19 BODEE School of Mechanical DENTISTRY, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y. 15-17 Flatbush Av., B'klyn. Est. 25 yrs. Supervision of Univ. of New York State.

MEN—AGE 18 NO BARRIER.—Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work; good pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 23 W. 42d St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS.
Do you want an abundance of reliable American labor free from strike disturbances, cheap coal and gas for fuel, electricity for power, economic living conditions, good shipping facilities by rail and water, ample banking capital? You will find these at Parkersburg, West Virginia. Write to Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wanted, general manager for steel and iron jobbing warehouse; man with experience who has an established trade; one who is capable of taking full charge of buying and selling; only high-grade men need apply; an attractive proposition will be made to right man who will show profits. W. J., Box 290 Times Downtown.

Business Opportunity.—Young man, desiring to join the colors, desires to sell business; good for $30,000 a year; no liabilities; company incorporated in the year of 1911 for $100,000; will accept any fair offer. Write for appointment, 1,046 85d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHICAGO MANUFACTURERS AGENT, with established trade in Chicago and surrounding territory, is desirous securing good notion item for dry goods jobber and department store trade; present connection with well-known notion item. Z 357 Times Annex.

First-class restaurant; fully licensed; lively neighborhood; must sell owing to owner's ill health; will sell at sacrifice; very good opportunity; answer by letter. Samuel Lesser, 141 Broadway.

Mail-order, silk-goods firm retailing to private customers throughout country will sell its mailing list; over 10,000 names small-town women; $50. "T." Box 36, Station F, New York.

Established repair shop and garage wants partner with $2,000 cash, to start in trucking business; contracts on hand; good opportunity. E 147 Times.

Partner, $2,000, join manufacturer distributing State agencies of device necessary to million auto owners; business started. E 134 Times.

Business man, wide sales, experienced, seeks associate with $2,000; manufacturing proposition. 450 Times Annex.

Want $10,000 for manufacturing high-grade face brick; best clay on railroad near New York. C 355 Times Downtown.

Investment of $1,500 will bring you 6 per cent. on exceptional security. B. Kessler, attorney, 46 Cedar St.

We sell your product on commission basis; if not represented in New York, write M. J. C., 39 West 32d.

Wanted—Active partnership, theatrical business; capital available, $10,000. E 155 Times.

Business Notices.

New York, December 19, 1917.
The business heretofore carried on by me under the name of the MAJESTIC CLOAK COMPANY, at No. 81 West 27th Street, has been transferred by me to former employees of mine and Harry Herzog, and I no longer have any connection with said concern.
(Signed) EDWIN A. HOCHSTADTER.

FOR SALE.

DRESS PLANT for sale, 22 machines, for contractor's use; immediate possession; long lease; small rent. 41 West 25th. Lorraine.

Two cutting machines for sale, one Ballard and one U. S., up and down knife; brand new; reasonable. Call Room 1913, 15 E. 26th.

Military service necessitates sale of rosewood upright piano in good condition, and piano bench; also victrola and records, 30 W. 92d.

Dictating machine, also transcriber and record shaving machines; used but very little; a bargain for cash. 5th floor, 245 West 17th St.

Old black and white broad silk laces, jewelry, and antiques sold; old silk brocades. Mrs. de Sano, 813 West 141th, between 2 and 3 P. M.

Plant, 36 machines, ready to work for dresses, skirts, waists; complete equipment; no dealers. Chelsea 2741. 90 West 15th.

A complete showroom for sale very cheap; rug, chairs, and a mirror. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St., City.

SHOWROOM, PERFECTLY BEAUTIFUL, ALMOST NEW. WEBSTER AARON & CO., 1 EAST 33D ST.

Willow Furniture.—Knitting chairs; 200 useful pieces, cheap. Clearance sale. 230 East 42d St.

For Sale.—Collection Chinese antiques, worth $1,000; will sell $300 cash only; state phone number. E 166 Times.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographer, Jersey suburb, $125; cashier, $18; shipping clerks.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Adding machines and steel filing cabinets wanted. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS.

BRAND NEW, LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9, $49.
Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries; direct from factory; former price $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan to save $51; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter Co., My. Price, 310 Broadway. Worth 1780-1-2-3-4-5

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 326 Broadway, at Worth St. ..... TEL. 30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. ..... 5408 148 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. ..... FRANKLIN.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

To Rent.—Almost new Mahon-Hamlin Grand Piano; will pay $10 monthly. S 320 Times Annex.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Metcalf, 1st Lt. E. H., to Camp Meade as member of tuberculosis board.

Following to Camp Meade for temp. duty: Hench, Capt. J. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cary, S. B.	Hollis, J. R.
Mayer, L. H., Jr.	Tilton, J. A.
Wiesley, A. N., Jr.	Kesmodel, K. F.
Conner, H. L.	Spaeth, E. B.
Rogers, H. D.	

Hartman, 1st Lt. E. C., previous orders revoked.

Bell, 1st Lt. E. L., previous orders amended to read Capt.

Borts, 1st Lt. W. M., previous orders revoked.

Cleveland, 1st Lt. T. G., to Phila. Gen. Hosp. for training.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Huyss, R. P.	Choate, B. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Clafty, J. M.	McKnight, H. A.
Fleming, H. C.	Kanerr, A.
Fennell, R. G.	Weinberg, H. M.
O'Donnel, E. E.	Schramm, F. M. B.
Llewellyn, C. E.	Stansbury, H. C.
Uran, A. W.	Weed, H.
Salan, J.	Tisdale, E. N.

Eichelberger, Capt. W. W., and Hawkins, 1st Lt. D. B., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for training.

McGibbon, Capt. W. P.; Alford, 1st Lt. O. W.; Knox, 1st Lt. F. L., and Wright, Capt. F. R., hon. discharged.

Following to Camp Greene:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fernbach, J. G.	Hale, R. A.
McClitatic, B. S.	Scott, R. L.

Stearns, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Wheeler.

Following to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for training:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Austin, H. E.	Fleming, W. J.
Goodrich, S. L.	Hatcher, G. A.

Lewis, Maj. E. R., to following places for examination of applicants for Av. Sec., Sig.C., then to his station in office of Chief Surg. Av. Sec., Sig.C.: Phila., Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Battle Creek, Chicago, Rockford, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Omaha, Fort Riley, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chillicothe.

Altman, Capt. E., to Camp Sevier.

Adams, 1st Lt. J. S., to Camp McClellan.

Arenson, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Doniphan.

Nichols, 1st Lt. A., 3d, to Base Hosp. No. 116.

Nelson, Maj. J. G., to Camp Lee.

Sappington, 1st Lt. W. F., appointed Capt.

Following to Camp Lee, for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bacon, A. M.	Breen, C. E.
Harpal, F. K.	Hichew, A. L.
Hufford, H. K. B.	McKeever, J. W.
Webb, H. E.	Yount, C. C.
Wilcox, E. A.	

The following relieved of previous orders:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Krebs, 1st Lt. M. H., appointed Maj.

Muir, Capt. J., and Howe, Capt. J. B., to Camp Gordon.

McElvare, 1st Lt. G. G., to Camp Upton.

MacFarlane, Maj. A., to Camp Sevier.

Cook, 1st Lt. W. C., and Pollock, 1st Lt. J. K., to Psychopathic Hosp., Ann Arbor, for training.

Dodson, 1st Lt. R., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for training.

Roderick, 1st Lt. L. E., to Boston Psychopathic Hosp. for training.

Ricksher, Capt. C., will report to Surg. Gen. for inst., then to Camp Johnston to exsurgine command for mental and nervous diseases.

Pallen, Capt. C. De S., previous orders revoked.

White, Maj. C. S., to Camp Lewis with 91st Div.

Weed, 1st Lt. L. H., to Johns Hopkins Med. School.

Rockey, Capt. A. E., to Am. Lake.

Connor, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Dodge.

Ford, 1st Lt. W. A., to St. Elizabeth's Hosp., this city, for training.

Seiler, 1st Lt. L. F., hon. discharged.

Sinclair, Capt. C., to Hoboken.

McClure, 1st Lt. T. C., previous orders revoked.

Thorne, 1st Lt. F. H., to Camp Doniphan.

Mandeville, 1st Lt. L. F., previous orders revoked.

Bolling, 1st Lt. J. R.; Salk, 1st Lt. R. S., and Sowers, 1st Lt. M. L., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 6, Ft. McHenry.

Smith, Capt. J. H., and Baughman, 1st Lt. G., to Camp Lee.

Morgan, 1st Lt. J. T., previous orders revoked.

Hanson, 1st Lt. S. W., previous orders revoked, to Ft. Riley for inst.

Chenequest, 1st Lt. A. P., previous orders revoked.

Graves, 1st Lt. S. H., previous orders amended to read Capt.

Moise, 1st Lt. T. I., previous orders revoked.

Fox, 1st Lt. W., will report to ordg. off., Gen. Eng. Depot, this city, temp. duty, then to Army Med. School.

Malden, 1st Lt. S. D., to Camp Johnstone.

Babson, 1st Lt. H. A., to Camp Pike.

Seff, 1st Lt. J., to Hoboken.

Moore, 1st Lt. A. H., to Camp Grant.

Owsley, Capt. F. D., to Camp Travis.

Reik, Capt. H. O., to Camp Sheridan.

Shobl, 1st Lt. A. T.; Vanderwerker, 1st Lt. E. E., and Wescott, Capt. Le R. A., previous orders revoked.

Rochester, 1st Lt. A. S., and Shafer, 1st Lt. L. E., to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 1.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Following to Camp Gordon:

Day, B. H.	Davidson, W. P.
Decker, C. O.	Doggett, S.
Gillette, H. E.	Lee, H. W. A.
McCarthy, E. C.	Mitchell, E. J.
Murphy, J. M.	Wenslick, G. J.
Corcoran, 1st Lt. E. A., to home.	

Following from places specified to Newport news with stevedore regt. to be organized there:

Williams, Capt. A. F.; Clough, 1st Lt. G. H., and Short, 1st Lt. K. L., to Newport News with stevedore regt.

Following to Ft. Slocum:

Mitchell, Capt. H. L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cook, C. E., Jr.	Griswold, M. H.
Puffer, M. L.	Sorenson, A. C.
Stevenson, G. E.	

Following to Camp Shelby as members of Neuro-Psychiatric Board:

Bailey, 1st Lt. P., and Durkin, 1st Lt. H. A., and Camp Shelby as members of Neuro-Psychiatric Board.

Gerrish, Capt. A. W.; Jones, Capt. R. M., Jr.; Amick, 1st Lt. L. R., and Shelton, 1st Lt. B., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Finney, 1st Lt. W. O., previous orders revoked.

Sears, 1st Lt. W. R., to Army Gen. Hosp. 4, Ft. Porter, for temp. duty.

Nichols, 1st Lt. A., 3d, to Camp Pike.

Wenger, 1st Lt. W. O., to Camp Dix.

Following to Camp Lee, for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Brennand, R. C.	Cobb, W. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Albright, M. C.	Allen, J. V., Jr.
Arenson, S. H.	Blackstone, F. M.
Barber, A. M.	Bradin, C. C.
Brooks, D. D.	Brown, R. H.
Champlin, R. D.	Charlock, A.
Colcher, A. E.	Connolly, J. M.
Cover, D. R.	Conghanour, A. E.
Crist, J. O.	Davies, J. R., Jr.
Dolphin, J. F.	Etter, O. B.
Ferguson, S. S., Jr.	Feinstein, R. T.
Francis, W. G.	Fenwerna, M. M.
Ruggles, C. L.	Swick, J. H.
Swing, E.	Williamson, E. A.

Medical Corps.

Woodson, Maj. T. D., will report to Surg. Gen. for consultation, thence to his station.

Little, Lt. Col. W. L., to Ft. Bliss as Div. Surg.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Andrews, 2d Lt. R. M., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Wood, 2d Lt. L. B., prev. orders revoked.

Smith, 1st Lt. N. S., to Chickamauga Park.

Garrett, 2d Lt. C. G., to Camp Sherman.

Bush, 3d Lt. M., to Camp Kearney as asst. to Cmdg. Officer, Aug. Personnel Depot.

Carter, 2d Lt. W., to Camp Grant.

Infantry.

Fisher, 2d Lt. R. S., prev. orders amended to assign him to 61st Inft.

Eisenhower, Capt. D. D., to Army Serv. Schools at Ft. Leavenworth.

Wood, Maj. D. P., to Camp Logan.

Ingram, Lt. Col. R. E., to Camp Logan as Chief of Staff of 5th Div.

Osland, Capt. R., will report to Chief of War College Div.

Farrell, Maj. W., assigned to 26th Inft.

Clendenin, Maj. W. R., to Camp Logan with 5th Div. as Asst. Chief of Staff.

Atkins, Maj. J. A., will report to Cmdg. Gen., 3d Div., as Asst. Chief of Staff.

Minkins, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Grant.

Rice, Capt. C. H., to Camp Greene.

La Chapelle, 3d Lt. H. D., prev. orders amended so as to assign him to 28th Inft.

Taylor, Capt. O. E., to Camp Wadsworth.

Snyder, Capt. A. W., hon. discharged.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Shea, Capt. T., to Camp Wheeler as asst. to Camp Qm.

Strong, Capt. C. H., will report to Qm. Gen. for duty in his office.

Johannsen, Capt. H. C., to Camp Taylor for temp. duty with School for Bakers and Cooks.

Gustafson, Capt. O. A. C., and Lederer, Capt. E. H., to Phila. as asts. to Depot Qm.

George, Capt. E. S., appointed to same grade in Sig.C.

Borts, Capt. D., to Camp Dix for temp. duty with School for Bakers and Cooks.

Wash, Capt. A. J., to Phila. as Asst. Qm.

Pine, Capt. S. D., to Phila. as asst. to Depot Qm.

Cameron, Capt. C. W., to Detroit on business pertaining to Qm.C., thence to his station.

Moore, Capt. F. B., to Gettysburg as Camp Qm.

Kane, Capt. D. H., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp. for treatment.

Kaiser, Capt., to Cleveland and Buffalo on business pertaining to Qm.C., thence to his station.

Quartermaster Corps.

Artley, Maj. W. H., promoted to be Lt. Col.

Bell, 1st Lt. F. W., promoted to be Capt.

French, 2d Lt. J. T.; Russell, 2d Lt. E. J., and Graham, 2d Lt. T. J., promoted to be Capt.

Wayman, 2d Lt. C. E., promoted to be 1st Lt.

Weston, 2d Lt. S. F., to Camp Upton.

Brock, 2d Lt. R. H.; Fitts, 2d Lt. D. C., and Keogh, 2d Lt. J., to Camp Devens as asts.

Camp Qm.

Armour, 1st Lt. L. H., to Camp Bowie as asst. to cmdg. officer of Aux. Remount Depot.

Shriver, 2d Lt. M. B., and Scott, 2d Lt. R. L., relieved from duty with Motor Supply Train of 84th Div.

Following to Camp Taylor with Motor Supply Train of 84th Div.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Bonnie, R. P.	Yarian, B. D.
Tapp, R. H.	Murphy, F. T.
Ingels, B. C.	Brosnan, D. R.
Wyneken, H. D.	

Evans, Maj. P. W., and Blades, Capt. R., prev. orders amended to direct them to proceed to Penafly, N. J.

Lamnack, 2d Lt. A. E., to Camp Sherman.

Young, 2d Lt. C. E., to Camp Sherman as asst. to Div. Qm.

Welsh, 1st Lt. E. C., to Detroit on official business, thence to his station.

White, 2d Lt. E. K., appointed 1st Lt. in Sig.C. of reg. army.

Walton, 2d Lt. F. L., promoted to be Capt. in Qm.C. of N. A.

Henley, 1st Lt. J. V., promoted to be Capt.

Kelley, 2d Lt. J. F., and Skerrett, 2d Lt. H. H., promoted to be 1st Lts.

Wilmot, M. Lt. F. A., to Camp Funston.

Welsh, 1st Lt. E. C., will report to Qm.Gen.

Joyner, 2d Lt. J. N., to Camp Custer.

Zwemer, 2d Lt. R. H., to Governors Island.

Lanza, Maj. M., to Camp Dix, in command of motor sup. train.

Stern, 2d Lt. N. J., prev. orders revoked.

Rollman, 2d Lt. J. A., to Camp Sherman as asst. to camp Qm.

Stanley, Maj. P. S., and Mitchel, Maj. D. K., to Atlanta in connection with the location for a site for mechanical repair shop unit, thence to their proper station.

Baker, 2d Lt. J. A., appointed to same grade Inft.N.A.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Shull, 1st Lt. W. G., prev. orders revoked.

Eisele, 1st Lt. H., Garrett, Maj. C., and Weeks, Capt. H. H., and Sedgwick, 1st Lt. R., Jr., will report to Chief Sig. Off. as a member of board of officers created to examine applicants for commission.

Schuis, 1st Lt. H. W., announced as on duty requiring regular and frequent aerial flights.

Weaver, 2d Lt. R. M., to Indianapolis, reporting to cmdg. officer Eng. Repair Depot.

Luttrell, 2d Lt. N. H., to Mount Clemens.

Norris, Capt. G. L., to Washington.

Signal Corps.

Gantz, Capt. H., to Rockwell Field.

May, Capt. O. U., will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Jernigan, Maj. W. P., prev. orders revoked.

Lovell, Maj. G. E., Jr., previous orders amended so as to direct him to Ft. Worth.

Hunt, 2d Lt. M., to Garden City.

Arnold, Temp. 1st Lt. G. W., to Portland, Ore.

Snyder, Temp. 2d Lt. J., to Camp Travis.

Drave, Maj., C. A., will report to Chief Sig.Off.

Carmody, Maj. J. D., to Morrison, Va., reporting to Cmdg.Off. Aero Gen. Supply Depot.

Dolen, Temp. 2d Lt. L. F., to Morrison, Va., reporting to Cmdg.Off. Concentration Camp for duty.

Field Artillery Reserve Corps.

Banks, Capt. H. W., to Camp Greene with 1st N. J. Inf.

Coyle, 2d Lt. J. W., and Nelson, 2d

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LIBERAL REWARD.—DIAMOND DROP EARRING WITH SIX STONES; LOST EITHER ON LACKAWANNA RAILROAD FROM MADISON, N. J., TO HOBOKEN, OR FROM THERE TO 33D ST. TUBE STATION, OR FROM THERE THROUGH MID ST. TO WALDORF-ASTORIA. NOTIFY G. DAVIDSON, 217 BROADWAY.

LOST.—On Saturday night, Dec. 15, gold link bracelet set with diamonds and sapphires; was dropped either at the Plymouth Theatre or in the ballroom on the 19th floor of the Biltmore Hotel; finder will be rewarded and no questions asked. Communicate with Mrs. E. S. Mendelson, 120 West 57th St.

LOST.—Special account passbook No. 1737, of Louise C. Baker, issued by the 104th Street Branch of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank of the City of New York. All persons are warned against receiving said book for value. The Chatham and Phenix National Bank.

LOST.—A lady's gold watch, Swiss, open face, made by Patek Philippe & Co., Geneva, probably lost on Columbus Av., between 81st and 72d Sts., Wednesday night about 7 o'clock; liberal reward. Mrs. E. S. Perry, Hotel Endicott.

LOST.—Large envelope, with owner's name on outside, containing bracelet and papers, Saturday morning, Dec. 15, on Madison Av., between 56th and 69th Sts.; $10 reward. 178 East 70th.

LOST.—Sunday evening, Dec. 16, at Biltmore, 44th St. Theatre, or Belmont-Weber's, brooch, (pearls and diamonds, bliss and red enamel.) liberal reward. Finder please phone 5458 Plaza.

LOST.—Lady's small gold wrist watch; monogram on back; full name inside case; reward by owner. Marietta Mallow, Dunlaer-lee, L. I. Telephone Hanover 6436 or Bayside 2364.

LOST.—Lady's platinum wrist watch, set with diamonds, on Wednesday, about noon on way to Pennsylvania Station, using 8th Av. and 23d St. cars; liberal reward for return. Telephone Spring 7300.

LOST.—Black steel bag, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 34th St., containing money, commutation ticket for Montclair, N. J., &c.; liberal reward. W. H. Townsend, 349 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—On 5th Av. or stores, between 34th and 36th Sts., bag containing money, watch, and keepsakes. Return watch and keepsakes to 9 West 40th St., Room 211. No questions asked.

LOST.—Saturday, near Grand Central Station, lady's bag containing gold watch and Hero Land tickets, etc. Cashier, Ritz-Carlton. Good reward.

LOST.—$100 reward for the return of diamond and onyx pendant earring, lost Dec. 11; no questions asked. Return to Cartier, jeweler, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—In Rialto Theatre, Tuesday evening, purse containing money and pearl collar; reward. Cashier, Bresslin Hotel, 29th St. and Broadway.

LOST.—Cameo pin, Saturday morning, between Kelly St. and Prospect Av., Station, or in subway; reward. Link's Hardware Store, 932 Longwood Av., Bronx.

LOST.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 53d St., East, between Park and Lexington Aves., or in taxicab, a diamond and onyx flexible bracelet; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th.

LOST.—Gentleman's gold-cased watch, small guard chain attached, Sunday night, between 50th St. and 44th St. Theatre. Miss Beaumont, Hotel Grenoble. Reward $5.

LOST.—Pink pearl diamond earring, Sunday, 5th Av., 57th to 38th, to Park Av. Please return to J. Digby Maitland, 101 Park Av.

LOST.—Monday afternoon, Long Island R. R. train, brown pocketbook containing about $15, gold vanity box, keys, &c.; liberal reward. M. 29 Times.

LOST.—Wednesday noon, in Central Park, Kelly-Springfield tire, 32x3, on rim. Liberal reward if returned to A. M. Chapman, 2,211 Broadway.

LOST.—On 6th Av. "L," small purse, containing gold beads, marked "Eulalia." "Rodriguez." Reward if returned to Hotel Woodward, city.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire ring, also signet ring, initials F. A. S., in ladies' room at Savoy Theatre. If found notify manager theatre and receive liberal reward.

LOST.—Small black pocketbook containing sum of money, between Fulton St., New York subway station, and Erie Railroad Station, Jersey City. Rector 7964.

LOST.—In New York City, on Dec. 4, one-half of a gold locket, ¾x¾ inch. Suitable reward will be paid for its return to Room 305, 32 Broadway.

LOST.—Raccoon neckpiece, Saturday afternoon, between Iceland and 50 West 44th St. Reward if returned to Hotel Algonquin.

LOST.—2 Liberty bonds, Friday, Broadway, between 42d and 112th Sts.; reward. Brown, 601 West 113th, Apt. 5C. Morningside 6261.

LOST.—Black fur scarf, taxicab, 44th St. Theatre to 741 Madison Av.; reward. Elliton, 741 Madison Av.

LOST.—Camera, downtown 9th Av. "L" or 14th St., Saturday. Reward if returned to Ruma Food Co., 141 Fulton St.

LOST.—Gentleman's diamond ring, Tuesday; liberal reward. Return to F. A. Koch & Co., 524 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—Near Grand Central Station, pearl scarf pin; ample reward. Cashier, Ritz Carlton Hotel.

LOST.—Skunk fur piece, in Central Park West, between 71st and 75th Sts.; reward. Philbin, San Remo Hotel.

LOST.—Riverside bus, Wednesday, black purse containing gold watch; reward. 319 West 57th.

LOST.—Dark green bag, 5th Av. bus, Wednesday evening; reward. Dutton, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Pointed silver fox scarf, between 72d and 86th, on Monday afternoon. Reward, return to 121 West 89th.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch; reward. 308 West 72d. Tel. 8073 Col.

LOST.—Oriental bag, Dec. 18, between 6:30 and 7:30. Return to Hotel Bristol.

$250 REWARD

return platinum diamond ring, lotus leaf design on shank, lost Dec. 14, between 51st and 57th and West 56th St.; no questions asked. Broker & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St.

$100 REWARD for large heart-shaped diamond locket, lost in Pennsylvania Station, 11:30 P. M., Dec. 16. Return to Mrs. G. Hafemeier, 50 West 9th.

$200 REWARD.

LOST.—Diamond marquise ring, about Dec. 9, gold setting. L. T. F., Apt. 22, 146 East 48th. Murray Hill 874. No questions.

FOUND.—On Dec. 14, brooch, set with red and white stones. Apply Lost and Found Department, Benwit, Teller & Co., 5th Av. and 38th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—White collie, with large black spots on both sides, last Thursday night's blinding snowstorm. Finder please return to 320 West 118th St., basement, and receive reward, or call 5570 Morningside.

LOST.—Broadway, between 147th and 150th Sts., noon, 18th, black Pomeranian; liberal reward if returned. Matheson, 540 West 147th St.

LOST.—Large Airedale dog answering name Regrod; collar bears name Elsie Finch, care of Congress, 128 West 80th St.; reward; no questions asked. Telephone 568 Columbus.

LOST.—At 88th and Riverside Drive, black Scottish terrier; no collar; answers to name of "Casual"; reward. Cohen, 259 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Young German police sheepdog, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 526 West 38th St.; substantial reward to finder. Major Charles Elliott Warren, at above address.

LOST.—Dec. 17, in Greenwich Village, bull terrier dog; long tail, white tip; collar marked "Wald." Return L. D. Wald, 265 Henry St. Liberal reward.

LOST.—On Monday, in 40th St., between 5th and 6th Aves., Aberdeen terrier; answers to name "Abie." Return to 15 West 40th St. Reward.

LOST.—White collie dog, brown markings, one eye white. D. C. Imboden, 1,013 Lexington Av. Reward. 9057 Rhinelander.

LOST.—Small black and white dog, finder please return to 417 West 46th; reward.

LOST.—Gray Persian kitten, strayed from 306 West 76th Friday, Dec. 14; reward.

LOST.—Collie dog, Dec. 18, $10 reward. No. Under, Main 326.

GET 800 SLACKERS IN POLICE ROUNDUP

Woods's Men Aid War Department in Locating Men Who Evaded the Draft Call.

SOME ARE NOW IN PRISON

Others Subject to Service Have Been Sent to Training Camps—Search Covered the Nation.

Eight hundred of New York City's 2,000 draft slackers have been rounded up by the Police Department, working with the War Department, it was learned yesterday. The men were picked up all the way from Maine to California. Some of them were said to be in jail, others were under assumed names working in cities to which they fled, some were taken off ships, some seized at American borders, while others were found hiding in the city.

While no official statement on the subject was made, it is known that a majority of the men have been sent to training camps and a number of others are military prisoners in Fort Jay on Governors Island. As a general thing, those slackers who said that they were sick at the time of the issuance of entrainment orders, or were out of the city on business, were given the benefit of the doubt, taken before local boards, and relayed to training camps. When a man had been conspiring to escape the draft in a manner that left no doubt of his intentions, he was, in many cases, sent to prison.

The work of the New York Police Department in rounding up the slackers was under the direction of Inspector Dillon, assisted by Lieutenant Hayes. Inspector Dillon said last night that an interesting psychological aspect of the roundup was that not one man gave the police any trouble after he had been located, or resisted arrest.

"You will see," said the Inspector, "a slacker is not a fighter. A man who would be brave enough to resist arrest would not in the nature of things be run into in rounding up slackers. Such a man would not be a slacker. A slacker is a coward, and a coward does not resist arrest."

Roundup Still Continues.

The Inspector said that the work of rounding up the 800 men had been going on gradually since the issuance of the first entrainment orders last Fall and was still continuing. The Police and War Department officials yesterday refused all information as to the disposition of the 800 men. There was a report current that 100 of them had been sent to France within seventy-two hours after their capture, but this was discounted by a man in a position to know, who said that such untrained men were not wanted in the American forces in France.

Police and army officers have benefited by their experience in rounding up the slackers from the first draft call and will be better equipped to deal with the problem which undoubtedly will arise in corralling slackers who do not obey future calls to the colors.

Acting on a request from the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, Deputy United States Marshal Murphy yesterday arrested Frederick Howard Brigham, a printer, and his wife, Mary Florence Brigham, on a charge of alleged draft fraud. Brigham is said to have obtained exemption from military service from a draft board in the District of Columbia on the representation that he was married June 30, 1916. His wife made a supporting affidavit, according to the District authorities. It is alleged that their marriage took place after the passage of the selective draft act. United States Commissioner Hitchcock ordered the return of the couple to Washington.

Draft Board Inquiries.

Publication of reports that the service of men of conscription age on local draft boards had been officially condemned has brought to the office of the draft officials many inquiries from men affected. They have been informed that no hard and fast rule has been promulgated, but that the policy will be to eliminate such men as can be replaced without injury to the service.

It was reported yesterday that replies to the draft questionnaires are not coming in to the local boards as rapidly as had been wished. It is believed that some of the men exempted from service had misunderstood the instructions and believed that they did not have to fill out and return the questionnaire. A number of boards sent out new questionnaires yesterday with the warning that serious consequences would follow failure to comply with the regulations in not answering the questionnaires in seven days.

Acting Mayor Dowling sent to President Wilcox, of the Board of Education, yesterday a letter requesting that schoolhouses used as headquarters by draft boards be kept heated at night this Winter.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Million Dollar Deficit

imperils the Free Work of the 45 United Hospitals—due to rise in cost, extra war service and diversion of usual gifts.

And yet they are asked daily to rush to 100 ambulance calls, care for 7,000 bed patients and treat 5,000 dispensary cases.

Please rush your contribution to Albert H. Wiggin, Treas., 57 Broadway, or Mrs. James Speyer, 1058 Fifth Ave.

UNITED HOSPITAL FUND OF NEW YORK.
Robert Olyphant, President.

Our Store at Broadway, cor. 29th will be open Evenings until Christmas

Well Chosen Gifts *for Men*

The place to buy a Christmas Gift for a man is where a man buys things for himself. Ours are Men's Stores exclusively—full of things men like.

For instance, our big Neckwear Sale—still in progress—affords you a splendid opportunity to buy neckties that have been reduced to 35c, 65c, 95c, $1.35, $1.85 and $2.35. Remarkable values.

A List of Good Christmas Suggestions

Sweaters, Gloves, Shirts, Hosiery, Fur Caps, Underwear, Cuff Links, Scarf Pins, Stetson Hats, Canes, Travelling Bags, Suit Cases, Wardrobe Trunks, Jewelry, Dress Sets, Suspenders (boxed), Live Leather Belts, Knitted Silk Reefers, Bath Robes, Pajamas, Wallach Hats, Waistcoats, Auto Strap Razors, Handkerchiefs (boxes of ½ dozen), Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, Silk Hats, Umbrellas

Also, a wide variety of useful Gifts for Soldier Boys.

When in doubt, buy a Wallach Merchandise Certificate and let him select his own gift.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Below Chambers / Broadway, Cor. 29th — 846-848 West 125th / 3d Ave., Cor. 129d — Open Evenings

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Why Not Save $10 to $15 Now—Just Before Xmas

If you need clothes you might be tempted to buy a suit or overcoat for $35 or $40—and not a bit better than we can make you for $25. A chance to save the difference is certainly worth looking into.

We have several hundred all-wool fabrics—low-priced only because precautionary buying and efficient manufacturing make reasonable prices possible.

Suit or Overcoat $25
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Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
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Liquid Energy

Power—vim—strength—health—extracted from selected grain. That is CERVA, the wonderful soft drink with the refreshing taste of hope.

Try CERVA today and see how it helps digestion and puts vigor into every nerve and muscle. Non-intoxicating and absolutely pure.

Serve it at meals regularly and give it to your guests.

At grocers', at druggists', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.

LEMP Manufacturers
ST. LOUIS

CERVA
The World's Best Beverage

Austin Nichols & Co., Inc. Distributors

DRAFT OBJECTOR FAILS TO OBTAIN EXEMPTION

Local Board Assails Phillips, Who Said Court Conviction Should Bar Him.

Local Board 129 yesterday denied the exemption claim of Charles Francis Phillips, the student who was convicted for conspiring to advise persons to evade the draft laws. Phillips desired exemption on the ground of "strong conscientious religious convictions." The point also was raised that because he had been convicted of a crime against the United States, he should not be accepted as a soldier. The decision of the board said that to exempt him because of his conviction would mean that any one who conspired to escape the draft would automatically gain his own ends, and that Congress did not intend any such thing. The board said further that he had not proved that he was a member of a religious sect opposed to war, and that the law recognized no other ground for exemption from military service on the ground of conscience. In denying the claim for exemption the board said:

"This application should be denied. To construe the exclusion of 'those found to be * * * morally deficient' to exemption in this case would involve the monstrous assumption that Congress intended that persons refusing to register should, upon conviction, if conspiring with others, effect the very purpose for which they conspired. But Section 5 provides, instead, that upon completion of sentence the offender 'shall thereupon be duly registered.' This is also the interpretation in Section 65 of the Regulations that unless he is required by the selective service law to be exempted from military service, he shall be immediately inducted into military service and sent to a mobilization camp."

In concluding their opinion the board members, referring to Phillips, said:

"This applicant has rewarded his youth, his respected father and his valiant brother, already at the front, by the dishonorable course of seeking to turn that very consideration by the court, which imposed a prison sentence of but one day, into a further loophole to escape performing his duty—an act upon his part which sheds great light upon the processes of mind and heart by which he arrives at 'strong conscientious religious convictions.'"

Julius Henry Cohen is Chairman of Board 129. Cellin Armstrong and Dr. George F. Brooks are the other members.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

Survivors Say Submarine Attacked the Noviembre Without Warning.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The torpedoing by a submarine of the Spanish steamship Noviembre of 3,654 tons gross is reported in a dispatch from Biarritz to the Excelsior, quoting advices received there from Bilbao.

Thirty of the crew have been landed. They say the ship was torpedoed without warning at night and they were all thrown into the sea. After swimming about for an hour they were picked up by French patrol ships, which put the submarine to flight.

A Practice Switchboard in the Operators' Training Department

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"The telephone operator's work is as fascinating to her as it is important to the public. It has all the elements that keep her contented and happy and interested. Her work is entirely unlike factory work, where she should be stationed all day at a soulless machine. There is no monotonous grind, no keeping of dry books and accounts. There is no disagreeable or laborious manual work to over-tax her strength. There is no exposure to distasteful associations. Her's is an enjoyable public service, with every moment crowded with interest and ever-moving, ever-changing life. It is humanity she serves and she sees human nature of every form and every degree."
—From "AN IDEAL OCCUPATION FOR YOUNG WOMEN."

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If you are interested in this attractive profession, telephone, write or call at our nearest commercial office for a free copy of *"An Ideal Occupation for Young Women"*.

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No. 17—New Gillette Officer's Shaving Set
The latest Gillette idea for the Officers of the Army and Navy—Trench Mirror, Folding Shaving Brush, Improved Gillette Safety Razor, Holder in Silver Plated Nickel, Shaving Brush and Gillette Improved Razor in Khaki Silver Plated Nickel, and Ten Blade Boxes with 12 Genuine Latest Gillette Blades (24 Keenest Edges). Seal Grain Leather Case. $7

For Uncle Sam's Officers

It was a few words from a French Officer visiting the Gillette Organization that inspired this New Gillette Officer's Shaving Set.

"Why," said he, "don't you give us a Gillette combining this excellent 'Bulldog' Razor, this Shaving Brush and Shaving Stick, this most useful Trench Mirror?" Here it is—exactly as he suggested it! The fighting man's favorite razor in a form that makes it more serviceable than ever—complete, compact, No Stropping, No Honing. He can get new Blades anywhere in France, England, Russia and Italy.

Ask your dealer for our new little book, "How to Recognize the Rank of Uncle Sam's Men Afloat and Ashore"—or send us 3c stamp.

Lively displays of Christmas Gillettes now in all stores—$5 to $20. And for the "little gift," packets of Gillette Blades—Six double-edged Blades, 50c; Twelve double-edged Blades, $1—welcomed by every Gillette user.

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IT falls right in line with plans for war-time Thrift. Because it gives upwards of ten times the light given by the average ceiling fixture, and thus permits a generous saving of electric current.

At the same time it gives a better light for your needs, because Wallace *concentrates* all its light exactly where you want it. No waste. No scattering.

So *handy* that you'll always be finding new uses for it. Can be placed in any position. Clamps or stands wherever you want it. Adjusts the light to any angle. Folds into small space for traveling.

Use it for reading, writing, sewing, etc. Keep a Wallace on your desk in the office. If you are puzzled about *practical* gifts for your friends, this Christmas give them *each* a Wallace Lamp.

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